In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times
Evening

Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. And Britain

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Exhorts Japanese Abroad

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Japanese Ambassador to Washington is shown here delivering a stirring address at the Kyoritsu Auditorium in Kanda, in which he exhorted Japanese nationals in enemy lands to bolster their morale and to maintain the glory of the Yamato race.

Press Comments

Wednesday, February 10

ASAHI—South Pacific Battle
MAINICHI—Assets Return
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Way for India

South Pacific Battle

ASAHI—Every Japanese has been anxious to know the outcome of the terrific fighting developing in the South Pacific area with our Army and Navy officers and men maintaining close coordination. Yesterday's Imperial Headquarters communique may be said, on the whole, to have slaked his thirst for information.

We need not reiterate the high strategic importance of the South Pacific area centering on New Guinea and the Solomons. On the one hand it forms the key point on the great transit route linking Australia, Hawaii and the United States, while, on the other, it forms a sort of gateway to the East Indies and other Southern Regions occupied by the Imperial Forces.

Accordingly, we encountered and destroyed the main force of the enemy in the Battle of Coral Sea early in May last year and inflicted thorough damage on the combined fleet and convoys of the enemy in the Solomons battles between July and August. It was naturally to have been expected that the enemy should make fierce counter-attacks.

We therefore sent advance forces to the neighborhood of Buna on New Guinea and Guadalcanal in the Solomons to cover the main attack forces for the destruction and intimidation of the enemy. In spite of their small numerical strength, the advance forces defended their positions with exceptional gallantry and repulsed attack afer attack under conditions of unspeakable hardship, and finally they succeeded in giving cover to the land, sea and air forces operating in the South Pacific area.

It is a well-known fact that by driving back and decimating the the Australians infesting New Guinea and the Americans landed on Guadalcanal they enabled our Naval Air Force and submarines to achieve spectacular victories off Rennell and Ysabel in the Solomons and Canton in the Phoenix group between the end of January and early this month.

Having accomplished the aims for which they had been sent, these contingents have withdrawn from Guadalcanal and Buna early this month and have been transferred to some other important positions. The desperation in which the fighting went on in that interval can be seen from the fact that we inflicted 25,000 casualties on the enemy at the sacrifice of some 16,734 of our heroes.

The great strategic importance of the Solomons area has not in the least been diminished by these events and the chief interest of us 100,000,000 people of Japan will still lie in that corner of the Pacific. We are confident of further successes against the enemy in that area and we eagerly await reports of new victories.

Assets Return

MAINICHI—Procedures have been completed for the transfer to the National Government of more than 1,000 items of enemy assets in China. The items cover spinning mills, shipbuilding, chemical and other industrial facilities, schools, newspapers, broadcasting stations and other cultural facilities, hotels, office buildings, department stores and the like.

Japan has taken this step in order to carry out the promise contained in the statement of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of January 9 issued in accordance with the Sino-Japanese joint declaration concerning cooperation for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia signed the same day. The transfer is aimed at contributing to the complete independence of China which has taken arms side by side with Japan against the common foes and at accelerating the strengthening of the National Government. With Nanking's entry into war, Japan undertook to give every political and economic aid necessary to build up its fighting strength and the present transfer is one of the manifestations of that policy.

As the present transfer is said to be the first of a series, more transfers are expected to follow as soon as arrangements have been made. Such steps will directly and indirectly strengthen the National Government and increase the fighting power of the Republic but at the same time they will demonstrate to the world how Japan keeps faith in spite of whatever difficulties there may lie in the way of doing so. Chungking, especially, cannot but receive a deep shock over the generous step by Japan. We must acknowledge the zeal and decision which the Government has shown in taking such a step only one month after giving its promise.

Way for India

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Already a year has gone by since the intelligent Indian masses united to launch the historic movement for independence and the dislodging of Britain

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NOTICE

Tomorrow, February 11, being Kigensetsu, the 2603rd year since the founding of the Japanese Empire by Emperor Jimmu, there will be no afternoon edition of the Nippon Times.

NOMURA INCITES THOSE OVERSEAS

Ex-Ambassador to U.S. Tells Japanese in Enemy Lands to Bolster Up

"Our comrades in enemy countries! Bolster your morale and maintain the glory of the Yamato race," Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to Washington, declared in his stirring address delivered at a meeting held yesterday evening at the Kyoritsu Auditorium in Kanda for encouraging the Japanese living in enemy countries.

His speech was broadcast throughout the nation and also to the people living in overseas countries.

Admiral Nomura's message was, in gist, as follows:

"When in February the year before last, I arrived in Washington, the relations between Japan and the United States were considerably strained. On my way to the American capital, I, was cordially greeted by overseas Japanese residents at Honolulu, San Francisco and other places. To them, I declared that the United States, being a civilized country, would never take unlawful measures against the Japanese residents even in case of a rupture of the Japanese-American relationship.

"I was also informed that the Washington authorities gave the same sort of guarantee to the representative of the Japanese residents in America.

"Nevertheless, when once the war started, prominent Japanese residents were interned under very miserable conditions and those living on the West Coast of the United States were forced to remove to desolate hinterlands. Most of their properties were frozen, abandoned or auctioned at absurb prices.

"Thinking of the circumstances these people are now in, I feel a pressure against my heart, all the more so because I made the above remarks to them.

"I understand that our Government is making every effort for the safety and welfare of the Japanese people in enemy countries as was clarified by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani at the session of the House of Peers the other day. The authorities, according to the Foreign Minis-

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NANKING CELEBRATES FIRST MEMORIAL DAY

Holds Ceremonies to Fete Entry Into War

Domei

NANKING, February 9.—The first Memorial Day in observance of the participation in the Greater East Asia War of the National Government of China on January 9 was observed here today with due ceremonies.

Every Government Office, schools, shops and homes hoisted the Chinese national flag while balloons floated over the city displaying slogans urging Chinese to defend East Asia.

Members of various Government organs, public bodies and schools all assembled in their respective auditoriums to hold ceremonies where the edict declaring war on the United States and Britain was read, respect paid to the souls of the departed heroes and prayers given for the success of soldiers on the war fronts.

Amusement quarters were virtually deserted today as the public, bearing in mind the significance of the war declaration, refrained from usual pleasures.

Macassar Commemorates Japanese Forces' Entry

Domei

MACASSAR, February 9.—In a veritable ocean of Rising Sun flags, the city of Macassar today greeted the first anniversary of the entrance of Imperial troops into the city with numerous memorial functions.

Memorial ceremonies for the Japanese war dead, cleaning of soldiers' graves, street-fighting drills by Japanese troops stationed here, and drills by native defense corps were some of the highlights of the day.

On the other hand, jubilant natives participated in special radio programs to mark this memorable day, while to the 47 streets which had been given Japanese names on December 8 last year, 79 more were added, thus wiping out the last hostile names from Greater Macassar.

Chiang's 'Feminine Envoys' in U.S. Face Failure, Observers Declare

Commenting on the activities in the United States of Soong Mei-Ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, and Mrs. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chungking Ambassador to London, in repeatedly asking for further assistance, the Tokyo Shimbun editorially declared yesterday that the missions of Chungking's feminine ambassadors will end in failure just as in the old Japanese saying "Female sagacity overreaches itself."

Notwithstanding all the frantic efforts of these women, the journal asserted, United States leaders are well aware of what will be brought about as a result of their help to Chungking.

The two women may believe that they have succeeded in utilizing characteristic American psychology, the Tokyo Shimbun said, but the fact is that as far as American statesmen are concerned only one person, Wendell Willkie, seems to be dancing to the tune of these women. In press circles, the journal continued, Life Magazine is the only supporter of Chungking.

It is clear that the people of America will extend a real helping hand only when Chungking has consented to become an utter slave to the United States, the Tokyo Shimbun further declared.

However, the action of Chungking leaders to plead for American assistance by becoming an utter slave to the United States no doubt will be positively denounced by the people in Chungking.

WELLES ADMITS U.S. IS SELFISH

Under-Secretary of State Says America Fighting For Own Interests

The United States is fighting for a realistic purpose, that of improving first and foremost the well-being of the people of America. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State declared in a speech delivered at Maryland University, the Asahi reported this morning.

Indicative of American scepticism regarding the future, Welles' speech is attracting considerable interest, particularly that part of his utterance in which the Under-Secretary of State declares that the United States is primarily interested in the cause of freedom and peace of America alone.

In his speech, Welles stressed that the United States is prosecuting the current war to defeat a group of oppressors who think the world can be dominated by violence and insincerity so that the United States can create a world where the people can live in peace.

However, in the course of his speech, he carelessly admitted that the United States' foreign policy as well as its domestic policy is based upon realism and looks to the self interest of the United States.

According to Welles, the problem ahead of the United States is how the American people can safeguard their country, not any other country. The current war, he emphasized, must end in the enemy's unconditional surrender. To force unconditional surrender upon the enemy the Anti-Axis countries incessant and immovable cooperation is required by the United States, he stated.

Admitting American negligence, 30 years ago, to share in the maintenance of world order, the under-secretary also asserted that otherwise, the extraordinary growth of Japan, Naziism and Fascism would have been prevented.

Public War Contributions Over ¥214 Million in 1943

Reflecting national patriotism, contributions made by the public toward the war effort since the outbreak of the China Affair totalled ¥214,900,000. Out of this amount ¥168,000,000 was contributed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a report made by Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura, Vice-War Minister, during today's session of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, states Domei.

Lieutenant-General Kimura revealed that among war materials which were manufactured with the use of the contributions included 1,231 military planes, 260 tanks and armored cars, 672 anti-aircraft guns, 191 audiophones, 1,830 guns, 162 searchlights, 14,483 steel helmets, 1,398 machine-guns, and many other arms.

6,000,000 Yuan for Warplanes

Domei

PEKING, February 9.—A national rally held here today, marking the National Government's declaration of war against Britain and the United States a month ago, unanimously adopted a resolution to raise a fund of 6,000,000 Yuan for the construction of military planes.

About 30 military aircraft to be built with the contributions will be presented to the National Government of China.

NIPPON PLANES BLAST ANKANG

Destroy Facilities of Air Base—January War Gains Revealed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 9.—A large formation of Japanese Army warplanes on Sunday carried out a sudden concentrated raid on an enemy air base in Ankang, strategic position in southern Shensi Province about 180 kilometers south of Sian. The Japanese raiders severely damaged runways and other important installations, it was learned.

All of the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Make Big Gains

Domei

TSINAN, February 9.—During January, crack Japanese Units, in a series of engagements with Chungking forces and the Chinese Communist army in Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhwei and Honan, destroyed 11 enemy military installations, took 2,241 prisoners and scattered the remnants who left 4,176 dead behind, according to composite war results for the month revealed here today.

Booty, it was further revealed, consisted of 2,981 rifles; 97,169 rounds of rifle ammunition; seven trench-mortars; 256 trench-mortar shells; 17 light and heavy machine-guns; 249 revolvers; eight grenade throwers; 790 hand-grenades; 30 horses and much other material.

U.S. AMBITIONS CLEAR IN CAIRO MANIPULATIONS

'Economic Office' Set Up in City

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 9.—With the United States forces' march into West Asia, American political as well as economical machinations are becoming blunt and clear, it is reported here.

According to information reaching here today from Cairo, the United States has established recently an "economic office" there, which is expected to start its business soon. Similar institutions are being contemplated to be established in main cities of the Arab language speaking nations.

Already, it is reported, in Jerusalem, Bagdad and other cities economic offices are being established in succession, as a manifestation of Yankee ambitions in economical as well as political fields.

Superficially, these institutions are allegedly for the purpose of investigation. However, it is clear that the real object of the institution is the economic domination of America in the Arab language speaking nations.

Indicative of this greedy ambition of America is the contemplated establishment of the West Asia Bureau within the State Department.

Egypt Clamps on Hoarders

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—The food shortage in Egypt is becoming very acute and the Government has adopted a policy of severely punishing merchants refusing to sell and those who are hoarding goods.

During last week, five thousand persons were arrested and brought before court martial, it is reported from Cairo.

GERMANS RAID SOUTH ENGLAND

Enemy Objectives Blasted; British Planes Repulsed Over Lorient

The Luftwaffe bombed the southern coastal districts of the British mainland in a nocturnal raid on Sunday, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

On the following day, the German warplanes made two successive raids on the same area, accurately bombing their objectives from a low altitude, and inflicted serious damages to enemy installations.

On the other hand, the Royal Air Force carried out an attack on the fortified harbor of Lorient in Western France, on Sunday, but after ferocious engagements with the German air arm, the British air units suffered the losses of seven bombers, the dispatch revealed.

On the same day, the British air forces raided the Ruhr district in western Germany, while the American air units bombed various districts in Italy, particularly Naples and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

This was the initial air raid experienced on the island of Sardinia since the outbreak of hostilities, and it is reported the American air forces made three successive raids on the port of Cagliari.

London Again Raided

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—Early this morning an air-raid alarm was suddenly sounded in London. The alarm was lifted after a period of 30 minutes. In the suburbs, considerable damages were inflicted by enemy bombs.

Another formation of enemy planes bombed cities and town along the east coast of England.

EXPRESS TRAIN SCHEDULE TO BE CHANGED MONDAY

More Cars to Be Used To Carry Materials

To increase the transportation of materials indispensable for the munitions industry and for the livelihood of the people, a part of the passenger traffic service in main lines of the State Railways will be suspended from next Monday, the Railways Ministry announced yesterday.

The limited express "Kamome" on the Tokaido line and all express trains on the Kansai, Sangu and Kisei-seisen lines will be suspended. Moreover, the express trains which have been running from Tokyo to Kobe will be stopped at Osaka.

The express trains on the Tokaido and Sanyo lines whose service will be totally suspended are those starting from Tokyo at 9-25 p.m. and 3:40 p.m., the train starting from Osaka at 10:15 for Shimonoseki, those starting from Kobe for Tokyo at 8:25 a.m. and 8:57 p.m. and the one leaving Nagoya at 8:20 a.m. for Tokyo.

Suspension of service will be effected also on two express trains each on the Tohoku, Shin-etsu, Sanyo and Nippo lines.

Also, the first-class sleepers of the No. 3 and No. 4 trains running from Tokyo to Moji, the second-class sleepers of the No. 803 train from Nagoya to Nagasaki and the dining cars of the No. 104 and No. 103 trains of the Tohoku line will be replaced by passenger coaches.

More Students Enroll In Hongkong Schools

Domei

HONGKONG, February 9.—Marking another concrete sign of speedy reconstruction here, the number of Chinese boys and girls attending the 34 elementary and middle schools showed a great increase with the commencement of the new term which opened yesterday, it was disclosed here today.

It was recalled that the authorities of these schools, utilizing the subsidies received from the Hongkong Government-General and other funds, carried out extensive reforms in the management of the schools including the completion of schooling facilities and the reduction of tuition fees and other expenses.

With these reforms acting as a powerful factor to induce the attendance of Chinese children, the enrollment of each school in the new term was doubled, it was revealed.

Peers Will Pass Special Accounts For War Today

Emergency Military Budget Will Be Approved Unanimously By Upper Chamber During the Day

The activity of the Imperial Diet centered today on the proceedings in the House of Peers which took up the Emergency Military Budget bill on its agenda. Approval of the bill on the spot is considered a foregone conclusion.

The military bill was forwarded from the House of Representatives which received and passed the bill at one stretch at yesterday's plenary session.

The House of Peers began working on the aforesaid bill about 10 a.m. today in the general session of its budgetary committee. The bill is expected to be passed in time to be submitted to the plenary session this afternoon.

The House of Representatives will have no session today. The major work of the House will be seen in its general budget session, which began its close study at 10 a.m. on the reports sent in from several sub-committees' sessions each held to survey a group of bills placed in its charge by the general budget committee.

The plenary session of the House of Representatives yesterday after its unanimous approval of the Emergency Military Budget bill, discussed many other bills, either reported by the committees specially inaugurated to study specified bills or those newly submitted by the Government. The session opened at 1:52 p.m. and closed at 4:25 p.m.

Policy Towards Muslims

The Japanese Government's attitude toward the Muslim population in East Asia will be that of a good guardian, based on the "Hakko Iu," or Universal Concord which is the fundamental principle of this Empire, it was clarified yesterday by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani in the course of his answer to a query raised by Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioden in the first sub-committee session of the House of Representatives.

The Foreign Minister's explanation on this point is given below in gist:

"As the result of a series of brilliant victories by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the current war, practically all the oppressed races in East Asia have been liberated from their shackles under Anglo-Saxon mastery. Under this

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Yamashita Made Full General

Lieut.-General Tomoyuki Yamashita has been promoted full general, the War Ministry announced today. At the same time Lieut.-General Naosaburo Okabe and Lieut.-General Keisuke Fujie were also made full generals, the announcement said.

GREATER EFFORT IS ASKED BY LIN

Propaganda Minister Urges Chinese to Bolster War Resolve

Domei

HANKOW, February 9.—Every Chinese under the National Government of the Republic of China should exert his strenuous efforts to assist the Government in the execution of the war, Propaganda Minister Lin Pai-sheng declared here today at the rally staged to enhance the nation's fighting spirit against the United States and Britain.

"It is one month since our Government declared war against the Anglo-American nations, during which the Government's wartime setup has been steadily consolidated," Mr. Lin said, continuing:

"In view of the Government's ardent advocation of peace and the fact that it had to enter the war, I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to clarify the Government's reason for doing so.

"I hereby positively declare that true peace will not come before all Chinese under our Government are resolved to fight at the sacrifice of their lives. You must note, in this connection, how earnestly Japan is fighting with the aim of realizing everlasting peace in East Asia. Then you will see that you must do your share in the current war.

"Some may wonder if our country really has the strength to fight. To these persons, I will answer that we are strong enough. With the entire population under the National Government united as one the result, if only of a spiritual nature, will be equal to the possession of a great strength in armaments.

"Thanks to Japan's efforts, East Asia is now practically rid of all enemy influence, and the work of rehabilitation is steadily proceeding under its leadership. It is in this work of reconstruction that your efforts will prove of much service. I earnestly hope that you will all contribute to the war cause by doing your utmost in your respective fields of activity."

Agrees on Troop Dispatch

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 9.—Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswald Aranha told a Brazilian newspaperman today that Brazil has agreed to send Brazilian troops to fronts outside the American continent, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro.

"The Brazilian Government has agreed to dispatch Brazilian troops to fronts outside the American Continent according to the necessity of the anti-Axis forces," he declared.

New Chinese Envoy Named

Domei

NANKING, February 9.—The National Government of China today announced the appointment of Chen Chi-cheng as Ambassador to Manchoukuo, succeeding Lien Yu.

U.S. SUFFERING DEARTH IN LABOR, SAYS HOOVER

1,000,000 Men Needed To Relieve Shortage

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 9.—The extreme shortage of labor in agricultural, mining and oil districts of the United States was pointed out by Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, in his interview with newspapermen at Washington today, it was reported from Washington.

"For relieving the extreme labor shortage in the agricultural, mining and oil districts of the United States, it is absolutely necessary to send 1,000,000 men immediately to those districts," said Herbert Hoover. "For this requirement, some men will have to be obtained from the army, or else the United States will face a crisis from the shortage of food, metal and oil supply.

"It is a serious mistake to give preference to the army, as such will result in increasing the burden of the domestic front and also reduce the possibility of winning the final victory. The natural resources of the United States are immense, but yet they are not limitless. We must also be prepared for a very long war. It may be a good plan to make soldiers and sailors return home from time to time to help farming, as was done in European armies at the time of the previous world war."

Catroux Seen for Puppet Post

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—General Georges Catroux, French High Commissioner for Lebanon, reached Algiers on his way to inspect Syria. It is believed that he will be appointed the head or foreign minister of the North African puppet regime,

RANGOON IS HIT BY 'BLIND' RAID

Enemy Again Blasts Burmese, Indian Residential Quarters

Domei

RANGOON, February 9.—Continuing their repeated inhuman acts upon innocent people, enemy airmen again bombed local Burmese and Indian residential quarters on February 7 and 8, it was revealed here.

Considering that the Indian residential quarter takes up a considerable space in this city, it is quite clear that the enemy bombing was carried out purposely.

The Dardanalish Mosque in this quarter received a direct bomb hit and later was reduced to ashes by a spreading fire caused by blind bombings carried out by the enemy upon nearby houses.

Not satisfied with killing and wounding innocent citizens and setting their houses on fire, the enemy fliers went so far as to bomb holy temples, only making the Burmese and Indian people indignant at these inhuman acts.

In a desperate effort to check the cooperation between the people of Burma and the Japanese, the enmy, through the New Delhi broadcasting Station, has demanded that these people evacuate the city. However the attempt has been in vain.

Almost the entire Burmese and Indian people have remained in the city to extend their wholehearted cooperation toward the Japanese, and their participation in the war on the side of Japan has become certain following Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's declaration promising the independence of Burma.

Press Comments

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from India. We have constantly manifested our sympathy toward them and expressed our wholehearted desire that they attain their aspirations. The awakening of the Indian people to their glorious tradition and future in East Asia and their courageous struggle against the predatory British are events of world-historic significance.

The history of East Asia so full of lofty and profound cultural value has in modern times been trampled underfoot by Anglo-Saxon aggression. East Asia had been reduced to serfdom in spite of its intrinsic greatness simply because Anglo-Saxon Jewry had monopolized modern history. Consequently, full restoration of East Asia cannot be brought about except by breaking off the fetters of that modern history. The world-historic significance of the anti-British struggle of the Indian people lies in that.

We have watched the struggle for the past year, have noted the intense and are reassured of its boundless future. It is important, however, to point out to the leaders of the Indian independence movement at this juncture that they ought not consider the problem as merely involving India alone but should take the bigger view of their problem, that it is a deeper and greater problem involving whole Asia. Unless they properly appreciated the world-historic significance of Indian independence, their efforts are liable to prove abortive no matter how intense and systematic their movement might be.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the National Congress Party, has said that there is no other course to make the Indian mass rise than to hoist the banner of freedom for all Asiatic races. This is exactly what we are driving at when we say that Indian leaders must take the bigger view of their problem. Indian independence cannot be considered apart from liberation of Asia as a whole. Settlement of the India problem is impossible without a clear and unequivocal recognition that the Age of Asia is here.

We have no doubt, however, that the intelligent and courageous Indian people will achieve their independence along the great path we have indicated. We emphasize the point only because Burma, a country contiguous with India, is about to establish its long-desired independence. Prime Minister Tojo has promised its independence within this year.

Let us hope that the Indian people will take cognizance of this patent fact and will not mistake the one path that promises their future glory.

Prisoner Wins Music Prize

PARIS.—The Grand Music Prize of Paris has been awarded to a released prisoner of war named Jean Martinon for his composition "Song of the Prisoners of War." This young French artist also composed a fragment of "Missa Solemnis" during his internment. This work of his was performed for his comrades on All Saints' Day in 1940.

Enemy in South Prove Sturdy Foe For They Learned Bitter Lesson

The battles being fought in and around Solomon Islands and New Guinea are proving to be a long series of the most gruesome scenes ever staged in the War of Greater East Asia. Relying on their immense capacities for wartime productions, the United States and Britain are intent on demonstrating their overwhelming tactics to decide the issue at a single stroke in their aerial and naval clashes with the Japanese Forces.

Burning with rage against the limitless acts of brutality committed by the enemy and firmly confident of a decisive victory, the loyal officers and men of the Japanese Forces are now engaged in bloody fighting in defiance of every obstacle that besets their path. They are, as a matter of fact, marching on through jungle growths yet untrodden by human beings and epidemic-infested regions, and are putting up with scanty supplies. It is only natural that their hardships and privations should beggar description.

Interviewed by a Domei reporter at a certain base somewhere in the southwestern Pacific, a knot of white robed soldiers released impressions of their erstwhile activities on the front lines. They alternatively spoke to the reporter in the following vein:

Officer "D": "So far, I have fought in many directions. What impressed me particularly in the battles fought in New Guinea was the daily changes in the enemy's tactics. I felt that they had learned the bitter lessons we had taught them during the battles in Malaya and that they had absorbed a great deal of the special traits of the Japanese soldiers.

"For instance, they never desert their position now when our forces stage nocturnal attacks. Instead, they are now so resistant that they start a counter-attack immediately after they have retreated a short distance. Their positions are well fortified. Their troops are sporadically stationed in jungles, and their communications is closely maintained. They are characteristically clever in the art of camouflaging their movement. They conceal their bodies in the caves that they dig beside trees, each preparing to shoot at our soldiers as they forge foward. All this is diagonally different from the tactics used by the Chinese."

Officer "A": "Prior to our operations in New Guinea, I thought that the American and British soldiers were made up of very poor stuff. I was under the impression that they are anything but resistant in their hostile operations. But not so with the American and British soldiers we met in New Guinea. I was induced to regard them as regular soldiers. Judging from the fact that they were encamped on this side as well as on the other side of the Stanley range, I came to a conclusion that they were now positive in their hostile operations.

"Unlike their comrades taken prisoners previously, there were very few prisoners newly taken who answered our questions as as readily as we demanded. There was a certain officer who rebuffed our demand, declaring, 'You had better behead me rather than urge me to confess!' The Australian soldiers are comparatively brave. They are mostly between the ages of 30 and 32, Some of them exaggerated that they were most powerful among the Australian troops.

"In contrast to our poorly armed soldiers the enemy forces were furnished with 20 to 30 hand-grenades per head, and it was for this reason that our men could not demonstrate their traditional valor as efficiently as we could wish in the hand-to-hand battles we fought in the jungles.

"The island of New Guinea abounds in mountainous regions. There are numerous peaks soaring as high as 3,000 meters, and these are interwoven by a network of streams. Taking shelter along these streams, the enemy makes it a rule to fire at our soldiers with automatic rifles and Czech machine-guns and hand-grenades as we land near their shelters.

"I suspect that the Australian soldiers are familiar with the tactics of battles in jungles. To be more explicit, sentinels take their seats on the tops of large trees as if they were sitting on watch-towers. They habitually fire at our soldiers from the tree tops as we approach them. But they lose no time in descending before we can detect their location.

"Their positions are manned by five or six soldiers, and they throw hand-grenades at us as we approach their positions. Their grenades burst in 4 seconds or so. As we close in they begin to fire upon us with the aid of machine-guns and automatic rifles"

MENACE OF SUBMARINES WORRIES ENEMY CAMP

Appointment of New Reich Navy Chief Feared in U.S.

The enemy camps are bewailing the pitiable counter-offensives being made by the Soviet forces in the Eastern Front and are simultaneously showing indications of distress over the intensified operations of the German submarines, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

In this connection, the New York Times in its editorial on Sunday warned the American public that with the appointment of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, former Commander of the German Submarine Fleet, as the new Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Navy, the anti-Axis forces should expect more toll in sinking of ships and casualties to seamen.

The same dispatch also stated that the Brazilian Government is taking positive steps in cooperating with the United States Government in combating against Axis submarines. However, Rear-Admiral Clark Woodward in his commentary published in the American papers admitted that the anti-Axis forces are finding it difficult to cope with the intensified assaults of the Axis undersea craft.

Meanwhile, British papers warned the people to be prepared for additional cut in their food rations due to extensive Axis submarine operations. The Daily Mail in particular requested the military authorities to effect some efficient and appropriate measures in coping with the submarine attacks on British commercial routes.

Soviet Aims in Turkey Impede British Interests

SOFIA, February 8.—With reference to the Soviet aspirations for the Dardanelles, "Retsh" points out that those interests were contrary to the British interests in the Near East. Through diplomatic activity, therefore, England attempts to gain Turkey for their anti-Soviet aims regarding the Dardanelles.

The paper points out that Turkey is aware of all this and knows that the Soviet Union is a menace to her. But Turkey, as regards England, also knows how to protect her interests for in the course of history Turkey has gained sufficient experience regarding England's preparations to seize Turkish interests.

First of all, however, close watch must be kept on the declarations made by certain United States circles expressing their readiness to surrender the Balkans to the Soviets.

Swedish Guns Fire At British Bombers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 9.—A formation of British bombers flew over the southern section of Sweden, twice yesterday. Swedish anti-aircraft guns at Trelleborg and Malmo opened fire against invading planes, but the results are as yet unknown.

ART WORKS OF MEIJI ERA NOW ON SHOW AT UENO

Rare Masterpieces to Be Exhibited Until Feb. 28

An exhibition of art masterpieces of the Meiji Era will be held at the Ueno Art Gallery from February 10 to 28 jointly sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun and the Tokyo Municipality.

One of the purposes of this exhibit is to mark preparations for the construction of the Japanese Modern Art Gallery.

Already more than 300 items consisting of rare Japanese paintings, carvings and products of industrial arts have been assembled through the courtesy of the Imperial Art Museum, Ministry of Education, Tokyo School of Fine Arts and private collectors.

Among the treasures is Bokusen Shimada's masterpiece "Oishi Chikara," the existence of which was shrouded in mystery for more than ten years.

The Imperial Household has graciously offered the loan of 18 items for display during the exhibition, an unprecedented favor for which the sponsors are profoundly grateful.

The Imperial Families of Their Imperial Highness Prince Kuni and Prince Kitashirakawa have also kindly offered to loan rare works of art to the exhibition.

British Communists Active

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The Communists in Britain are planning a huge demonstration at Trafalgar Square on March 7, reports the Aftonbladet from London. It is stated that the Communists demand the immediate establishment of the second front. The proclamation of the London committee of the Communist Party is calling upon all Londoners to participate in the demonstration. The Reds at the same time are propagating energetically throughout all England the creation of the second front.

ASSETS RETURN PUT IN MOTION

749 Items of Enemy Property Handed to Nanking Government

Domei

PEKING, February 9.—Seven hundred and forty-nine items of enemy properties in North China have been transferred to the management of the Nanking government as Minister Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa handed the inventory of these assets to Chu Shen, Chairman of the North China Political Council, this afternoon.

These properties are classified into three groups. The first group includes the assets which will be used and controlled by the Imperial Army for some time to come for special military purpose; the second group comprises those which will be used and managed by the Chinese Government under some conditions and the third includes those which will be returned to China unconditionally.

The list of these assets follows:

	General	Cultural	Total
1st group	23	25	48
2nd group	32	13	45
3rd group	10	646	656

Besides, there are 76 items of properties which are to belong to Japan, of which those connected with cultural activities total 18. Thus, about 90 per cent of enemy property in North China has been returned to the Chinese Government.

Prominent among the returned assets are a part of Yencheng University, the military academy of the National Salvation Army, the Astor House in Tientsin, churches, middle schools and elementary schools.

Control Organ Set

Domei

NANKING, February 9.—The National Government at an Executive Yuan meeting today, officially decided to install a new office in the Finance Ministry to handle the control of enemy properties.

An Enemy Property Control Commission connected directly with the Executive Yuan whose duties are to deliberate and decide on the control of enemy assets already has been established.

Reich, Manchoukuo Hold 1st Exchange Broadcasts

Domei

HSINKING, February 9.—With the view of further promoting cultural relations between Manchoukuo and Germany, the first exchange of radio broadcasts between the two countries is scheduled to take place from 5:30 p.m. tomorrow in accordance with the broadcast exchange agreement signed on January 15.

The radio program from Manchoukuo will be opened with the playing of the Manchoukuo National Anthem. This will be followed by an address by German Minister Wilhelm Wagner and music by the Hsinking Symphony Orchestra.

From Germany, an interesting program also is scheduled with the Manchoukuo Minister Lu I-wen making the opening speech.

Knatchbull-Hugessen Sees Casey

Domei

LISBON, February 8.—British Ambassador to Turkey Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen is reported to be conferring at Cairo with Richard Casey, British Minister to Middle East, it is reported from Ankara.

Remittance to Canton Set

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, February 6.—The Central Reserve Bank of China has fixed the ceiling for individual remittances to Canton at $2,000 following discussions with Japanese banks.

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War Eagles Blast Foe On Indo-Burma Border

Domei

ISTANBUL, February 9.—In an announcement issued by the headquarters of the British forces in India, Japanese warplanes yesterday morning carried out a bombing attack on strategic British positions in the northwestern sector of the Burma-India border, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here today.

ENEMY HIT HARD IN SOLOMONS

Recent Japanese Air Raids Disrupt American Supply Lines

Commenting upon the Japanese air offensive over the Solomon area, the Asahi in its recent morning issue declared that the counter-thrust of the Japanese Air Forces in the Solomon regions will throw the enemy's supply line into a great difficulty and will seriously affect the fighting capacity of the enemy forces in this district, stated Domei.

"The great reinforcement of the Japanese Air Forces which led to our grand scale air offensive over the Solomon area has been eloquently testified by our successive, glorious victories shown in the Battle off Rennell Island, the sinking and destruction of enemy cruisers off Ysabel Island and the annihilating air duel over the waters north of New Georgia Island," the Asahi said, "and the signal victory in the Battle off Rennell Island was gained in the waters where the enemy was believed to have complete command of the skies.

"On the other hand, the decline of enemy aircraft carriers has been shown by the fact that a large fleet including three battleships was not followed by any aircraft carriers.

"Meanwhile, the fact that the enemy failed to send land-planes from its base on Guadalcanal Island also shows that the enemy air forces, which have been subjected to successive Japanese air raids, must be in a considerable difficulty.

"In sharp contrast to the superiority of the Japanese Air Forces, the decline of the enemy air strength has been also testified by the fact that the enemy cruisers which were advancing northward in the waters south of Ysabel Island, were escorted by only 17 planes, of which 16 were shot down by Japanese flyers."

Setting aside the replenishment of planes, the successive death of airmen will place the United States in great difficulty and the decrease of its air strength cannot be denied, the paper declared adding that this fact has been endorsed by successive accidents occurring during the transportation of warplanes, compulsory recruiting of naval personnel and also the enlistment of female flyers.

Governor of Cyprus in London

Domei

LISBON, February 9.—The British Governor of Cyprus Island yesterday reached London to confer with the British Government respecting the position of Cyprus in the war operations in the Mediterranean. The importance of Cyprus is much heightened with the recent visit of Prime Minister Churchill to the island.

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TANI'S PROTEST BEARING FRUIT

Enemy Nations Improve Treatment of Internees, Foreign Minister Says

The interned Japanese in enemy countries are receiving better treatment as the result of their Government's strong protest against the inhuman attitude with which they have so far been handled, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani reported to the House of Peers in reply to the queries raised by Shinjiro Honryo, of Tokyo, at a committee session yesterday.

Mr. Honryo interpellated the Foreign Minister concerning the results of the Imperial Government's protests sent to various enemy countries demanding that they should improve their treatment to interned Japanese. He also asked if the Government is considering any measure to comfort the spirits of those who die during detention in foreign countries.

The Foreign Minister's answer to the queries ran in substance as follows:

"Regarding our brethren interned in India, our Government, through the Swedish authorities representing our interests in India, asked the local British authorities to improve their attitude to Japanese internees. A change began to be noted around November, last year when, according to reports made us by the Swedish Government on January 28, this year, the treatment was a little improved. They began to get better food, kitchen facilities, baths and medical attention. Their detention houses will be moved soon to a healthier locality, it was also reported.

"Also, the United States is understood to have immediately started investigations on receipt of our Government's protest. In this connection, we have received reliable reports attesting to the fact that the American Government has improved the conditions in internment camps.

"As to the arrests of Japanese residents in Canada, we lost no time in filing a protest with the Canadian Government over the matter. The Canadian Government answered that it had no intention to rob the resident Japanese of their means of livelihood. Also, they promised that they would see that the Japanese would get generous treatment.

Regarding Mr. Honryo's query as to Government measures to comfort the spirits of the dead among the Japanese internees in foreign lands, Mr. Tani stated that the matter is now being deliberated by the interested authorities.

Cattle Rustling Rife in U.S.

STOCKHOLM, February 8.—The farmers in America are extremely alarmed at the tremendous increase in cattle rustling since the rationing of meat has been introduced in the United States. The stolen meat is being taken to the towns and sold at high prices on the black market. The situation is particularly serious in the State of California.

Nomura Incites Those Overseas

(Continued From Page 1)

ter, are deliberating over the dispatch of another exchange boat.

"However, it must be noted that our fellow countrymen now living in enemy countries total some 700,000, of which number 300,000 are in the United States. Therefore, the number of those who can be sent back here aboard the exchange vessels will be very small and the majority will have to remain in enemy countries.

"Recent indications show that the United States has switched its national structure to a totalitarian wartime system and is now frantically bolstering its military strength.

"Here in Japan, the 100,000,000 people, united as one, are determined never to sheath their swords until the objective evinced by the Imperial Rescript has been attained. Sacrificing their personal interests, they are fighting for the cause of their motherland, firmly resolved to overcome any obstacle that stands in their way.

"Thanks to the Imperial Forces who have achieved brilliant war results since the beginning of the war, various resources indispensable for the prosecution of the war and for the livelihood of the nation have been placed under our control. As regards manpower also, our country has no worry at all. Thus we have every prospect of victory even if the war may be protracted.

"I heartily wish that our comrades in enemy countries will bolster their morale and maintain the glory and pride of the Yamato race.

"The War of Greater East Asia is a war of justice aimed at the realization of the great idea of Hakko-Iu. Our Government is according considerate treatment to war prisoners and enemy nationals in line with the principles of fraternity and charity. I hope that the authorities of enemy countries, cognizant of this fact, will value humanity in dealing with the Japanese nationals in their countries."

1st 41,000-Ton Battleship Is Completed in America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 8.—The first of the six 41,000-ton North Carolina class super-dreadnought capital ships that the United States has been constructing is now completed and the crew is being trained in the manipulation of the new arms and equipment, it is reported from New York.

This type of battleship is called the "Sea Fortress," and is believed to have the following outstanding features.

1. Nine 16-in guns in 3 turrets.
2. 20 5-in guns in 2 turrets, to be used against both airplanes and warships.
3. 203 meters long; speed is not known but is said to be very high.
4. The entire ship is unpainted, as it was found in the South Pacific battles that paint helped the spread of fire. Also mattings, rags and other inflammable materials are entirely excluded.
5. Four steam turbines develop 115,000 horsepower. Turbines are installed separately so that even when one is damaged the others will operate.
6. Conning towers are erected at several points so that the ship can be commanded from any of them.

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ITALIAN SUBMARINES SINK TWO SHIPS OFF ALGIERS

12 Enemy Planes Downed Over Quabes, Tunisia

Domei

ROME, February 9.—The Italian High Command announced in its war communique today that two Italian submarines torpedoed and sank an enemy ship of 10,000-ton class and a torpedo-boat in waters off Algiers.

The communique also revealed that in an aerial battle fought over Quabes, Tunisia, the Axis air force shot down 12 enemy planes including six two-engined heavy bombers.

It was also announced in the communique that of anti-Axis air force planes which raided Messina and Palermo, Sicily yesterday morning and night, six were shot down by the Italian air force.

Domei

ROME, February 9.—Anti-Axis air forces attacked two ports of Tunis and Quabes in Tunisia today, but Italian units shot down 12 of the enemy planes, the Italian High Command announced today.

Peers Will Pass Special Accounts

(Continued From Page 1)

situation, the Imperial Government will see that each and every race now placed anew under our guidance will prosper in their respective ways, holding to their respective religious faiths.

In Pitiful State

"The Muslims in West Asia and North Africa, now under the oppression of the Anglo-American masters, are in a pitiable state, so much so that many of the leaders have run to other parts of the world to lead refugee lives. Our Government is in great sympathy with these Muslims and is now taking every possible means in collaboration with Germany and Italy to have these Muslims placed in better circumstances.

"Regarding Turkey, the representative state of the world's Muslims, the Imperial Government's attitude will be as friendly as ever. The historic intimate Turko-Japanese will be further fostered.

"The Imperial Government is of the view that India will attain its old aim of independence through close cooperation among the native followers of varied faiths, most especially between the Muslims and Hindus.

"All in all, it is our Government's sincere hope that all the Muslims on earth will have their proper and rightful place."

TREACHEROUS AMERICA

Ambassador KURUSU'S Address
Before the IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE
ASSOCIATION on Nov. 26, 1942

and

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In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times

Japan's United 100-Million Will Vanquish the U.S. and Britain

No. 15,758 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

BRILLIANT WAR RESULTS SCORED IN GUADALCANAL

SPECIAL BUDGET FOR ARMS SENT TO UPPER HOUSE

Representatives Unanimously Adopt ¥27 Billion Extraordinary Estimates

KAYA EXPLAINS WORKINGS

Supplementary Plus General Accounts Put Figure Over ¥40 Billion

The extraordinary arms budget for the next fiscal year, amounting to ¥27,000,000,000, was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives without change Tuesday afternoon, and sent to the Upper House.

The passage of the measure which was essential for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia came within a few hours from the time the measure was laid before the House Budget Committee.

Indications Tuesday night was that the House of Peers would pass the measure in the course of today.

The quick-paced consideration of the war budget by the House of Representatives was another spectacular demonstration of the fact that the 100,000,000 people of Japan are united in resolution to put them through the war whose immediate object is the annihilation of America and Britain.

Explained by Kaya

The war budget was offered to the House Budget Committee by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya shortly after 10 a.m. Tuesday.. When he finished speaking, the Committee went behind closed doors to hear him explain the budget in detail.

Three other budget bills were presented by the Minister in the same speech. The other bills were Supplementary Budget No. 2 to the 1943 General Budget, Supplementary Budget No. 2 to the 1943 Budget to the Special Accounts, and Bill concerning matters which make it necessary for contracts to be entered into by the Government which involve burdens to be borne by the Treasury outside the Budget.

The Finance Minister's speech was in substance as follows:

"Temporary war expenditure estimates have been approved by the Imperial Diet from year to year since the 12th year of Showa. Such estimates, totaling more than ¥46,935,000,000 had been passed by the Diet by the time of the 79th session, which is before the last session.

"The present supplementary budget to the Temporary War Expenditure Account is balanced at ¥27,000,000,000.

"This brings expenditures in the Temporary War Expenditure Account to a total of more than ¥74,128,000,000.

"The estimates of expenditures in the present supplementary budget to the Temporary War Expenditure Account are divided into reserves, amounting to ¥6,000,000,000 and temporary war expenses, amounting to ¥21,000,000.

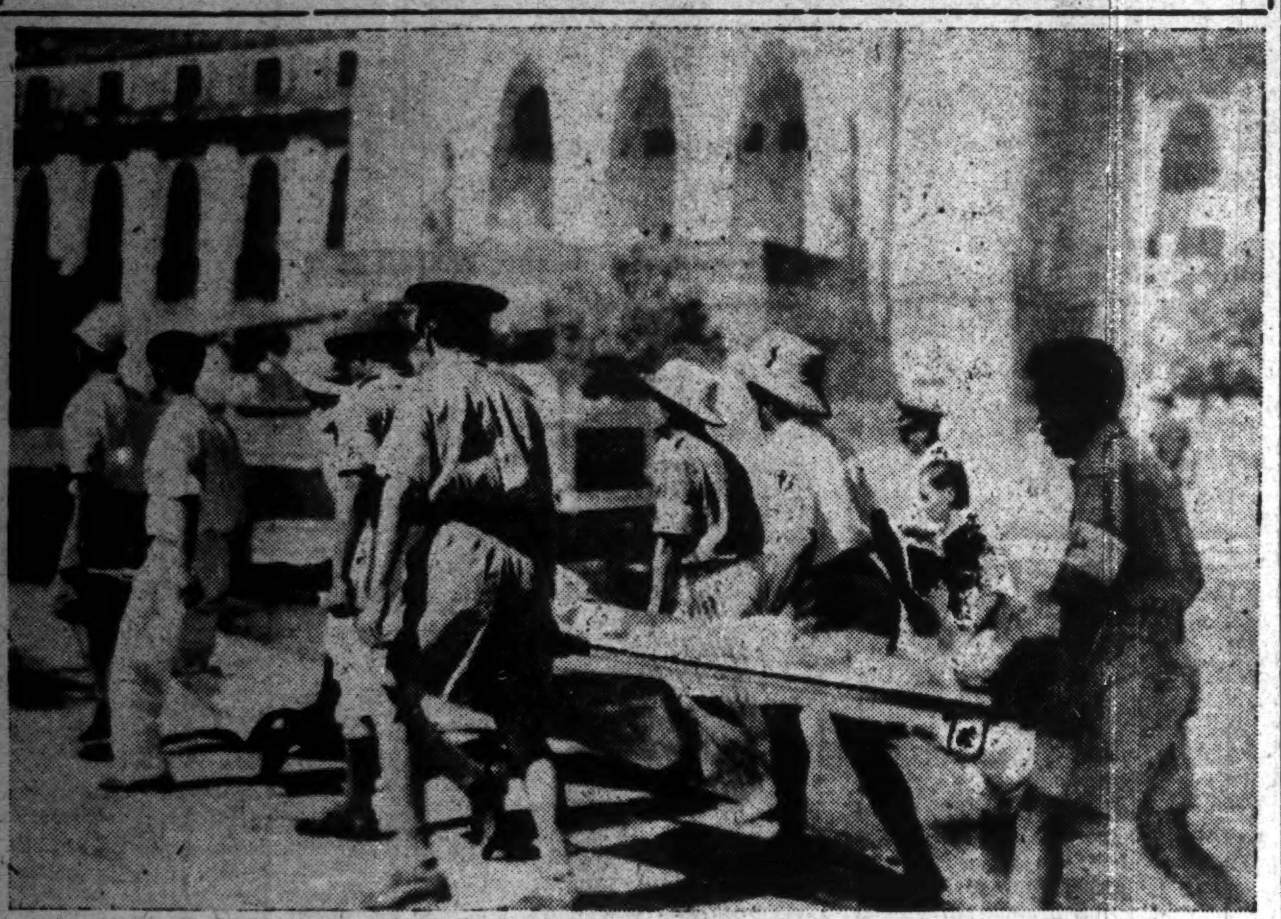
"These represent an amount whose addition to the Temporary War Expenditure Account is necessary for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The state of military affairs in the country which is prosecuting the great war was taken into consideration in making an arrangement under which as a matter of principle all expenditures by the War and Navy Ministries excepting those needed for the maintenance of the Ministries will be met out of the Temporary War Expenditure Account.

"The present supplementary budget has provision for expenditures on the operations forces and naval and other vessels. It also carries appropriations for the enforcement of measures of the Army and Navy

(Continued on Page 2)

Burma Defense Corps at Work



"Lending invaluable aid to the Japanese Forces in air defense work are the Burma Defense Corps, consisting of sturdy Burmese youths who are fighting side by side with the Imperial Units in guarding the Burma borders. The above picture shows the corps practicing first-aid work in Rangoon.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

NIPPON AIRMEN RAID KWEILIN, HENGYANG

Chungking Perturbed Viewing Attacks Are Challenge to U.S. Air Force

Domei

CANTON, February 9.—The smashing Japanese air raids yesterday on Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi Province, and on Hengyang in central Hunan Province caused considerable repercussions in Chungking where officials admitted that they were probably the largest scale air raids in recent days and that they were undoubtedly meant as a challenge to the American air force in China, according to information from Chungking.

The reference to the American air force in China was interpreted here as an expression of dissatisfaction by Chungking officials concerning its inactivity in face of these Japanese attacks.

Meanwhile, continuous air raid warnings were sounded in Loyang and other cities in Honan Province where they were also threatened by large-scale Japanese raids.

PRESIDENT RIOS CONVENES CABINET SINCE RESHUFFLE

Chile's International Status, Internment of Legation Members Here Discussed

The newly reorganized Chilean Cabinet will convene on February 9 for the first time since its reorganization under the chairmanship of President Juan Antonio Rios, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei in relaying a telegram from Santiago.

Important deliberations as to the international status of the Chilean Government since its severance of relations with the Axis nations are scheduled to be made in the initial meeting.

It is reported that Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez will enlighten the Cabinet members regarding the internment of the staff members of the Chilean Legation in Japan.

Tanaka Leaves Keijo

Takeo Tanaka, Vice Governor-General of Chosen, left Keijo Tuesday by train for Tokyo to attend the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, reports Domei.

Enemy Merchantman Sunk Off Australia By Japanese Forces

An anti-Axis merchantman was torpedoed and sunk by a Japanese Force at a point off the eastern coast of Australia, according to an announcement by the Anglo-American Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on Monday, says a Lisbon dispatch to Domei carrying a Melbourne report.

U.S. ARMY SUFFERS 52,940 CASUALTIES

Losses Since Outbreak of War Announced; Forman Named Pacific Air Chief

Total war casualties suffered by the United States army forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to January 24 were announced by the U.S. War Department on Monday as totaling 52,940 killed, wounded, missing, captured or interned, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei quoting reports from Washington.

The above total was divided up into 3,384 killed, 6,612 wounded, 38,629 missing, 2,215 captured and 98 interned.

However, in addition to the above casualties, the Department of State announced on February 7 the names of 1,033 additional names of American officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have been taken as war prisoners by the Japanese forces in the Philippines, the dispatch revealed.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that President Roosevelt on Monday announced the appointment of Major-General Millard Fillmore Forman as commander of the army air corps in the Pacific area. The President simultaneously announced the promotion of the new commander to the rank of Lieutenant-General, it was said.

British Inspector Killed

Lieutenant-General Harry Williams inspector of supplies for the British army, was killed in a plane crash during his inspection tour of the British supply bases in the central sector of West Asia, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Monday.

ARMY WILL RETURN PLANTS IN N. CHINA

To Restore Those Connected With National Livelihood to Rightful Owners

Domei

PEKING, February 8.—The Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China announced the return of factories to their rightful owners thus contributing greatly to the economic reconstruction of North China, in a statement issued at 3 p.m. today, which in gist is as follows:

"The Japanese Forces in North China have contributed to the national welfare and economic development of North China by repairing and fostering the smooth operation of these factories under their control which were deserted since the outbreak of the China Affair.

"The Japanese Forces, seeking the welfare of the people under the National Government of China, hereby return to their legitimate owners factories such as flour mills, spinning mills and electric enterprises or factories which deal directly with the national livelihood.

"With the declaration of war against the United States and Britain by the National Government of China on January 9, this year, both Japan and China are proceeding with the prosecution of their common war aims hand-in-hand. The Japanese Forces have, thereby, decided to remove the control over the factories under seizure thus enabling China to actively cooperate in the execution of the war.

"The Japanese Forces herewith

(Continued on Page 2)

2 COMMITTEES ARE ORGANIZED FOR PACT WORK

Members Named for Committees on Details of Concessions Rétrocession

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE

Commissions to Deal With Extrality Also Formed by China and Japan

The Board of Information on Tuesday announced the names of the four members of the Japanese committee which will deliberate and decide the details regarding the retrocession of Japanese concessions in China to the National Government of China in accordance with the recently signed agreement between Japan and China.

At the same time, the names of the six members of the Technical Commission which will deliberate and formulate concrete plans for the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China were announced.

The announcement also revealed the fact that the National Government of China on the same day announced the names of the members who are to compose the Chinese committee for the rendition of exclusive Japanese concessions as well as the names of those who will work on the technical commission for the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights.

Members Are Named

The announcement follows::

"In accordance with the Agreement between Japan and the Republic of China relative to the rendition of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights concluded between the Governmnt of Japan and the National Government of the Republic of China on January 9, the two Governments have, on this day, February 9, appointed their respective members to the Committee to deliberate and decide the details regarding the execution of the rendition of administrative rights in exclusive Japanese concessions in China to the National Government of the Republic of China, which committee consists of four members each, and to the Technical Commission to deliberate and formulate concrete plans for the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China, which commission consists of six members each.

"The Japanese Government have appointed to the Committee for the Rendition of Exclusive Japanese Concessions Mr. Tateki Horiuchi, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary; Mr. Toyokazu Nakamura, Counsellor of Embassy; Mr. Akiyoshi Tajiri, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary; and Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary; and to the Technical Commission for the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights, the four above-named representatives and Mr. Tamio Iwasaki, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary; and Mr. Shinichi Takase, Consul General.

"We have been informed officially that the National Government of

(Continued on Page 2)

Alloy Lighter Than Duralumin Invented By Japanese Scientist for Aircraft Use

Professor Ichiji Obinata of the Metals Research Laboratory of the Tohoku Imperial University, in Sendai, has invented an alloy which is declared to be 33 per cent lighter than duralumin, it was revealed by Domei.

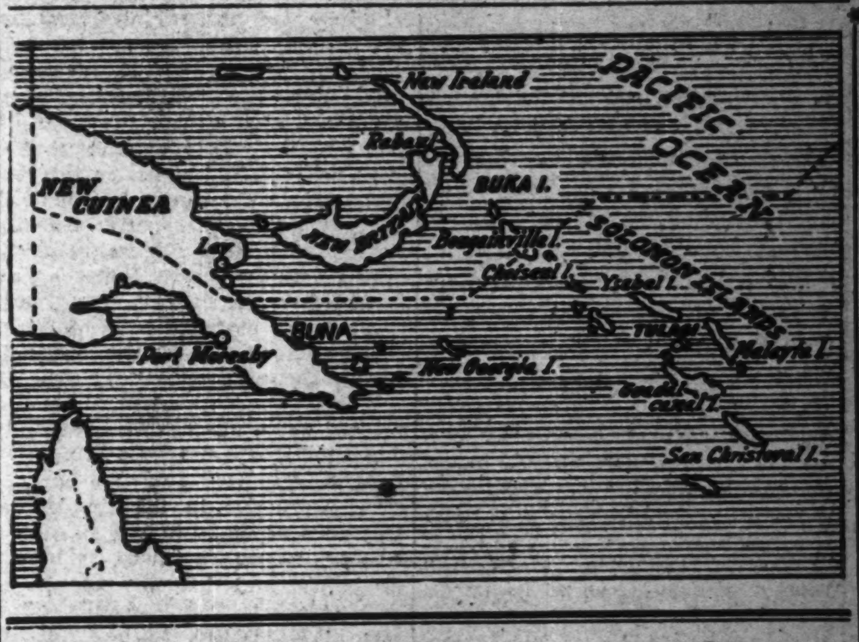
The new invention is expected to be a tremendous boon to the aircraft industry because of its extraordinary elasticity and resisiibility to corrosion.

By a secret process, Professor Obinata has succeeded in combining magnesium, manganese and a small quantity of another chemical element to produce the strong, malleable metal which can be wrought at ordinary temperature.

The new alloy is also said to be superior in quality to the German metal, electron AM No. 537, and is expected to be applied extensively in the construction of aircraft replacing duralumin in the wings and body.

The new invention not only will be valuable militarily but also from the standpoint of resources Japan is now in a favorable position to obtain great quantities of superior aircraft metal by processing the unlimited deposits of magnesium in Chosen and Manchoukuo.

ARMY AND NAVY INFLICT OVER 25,000 CASUALTIES ON ENEMY IN OPERATIONS



More Than 230 Planes Of Foe Shot Down Or Destroyed

25 TANKS WRECKED

Imperial Forces Attain Objectives in New Guinea, Solomons Areas

The Japanese Army and Navy Forces operating in the South Pacific area, especially in the Guadalcanal sector, to date have inflicted casualties of more than 25,000 on the enemy, shot down or otherwise destroyed over 230 enemy warplanes, destroyed more than 30 pieces of ordnance and wrecked or set aflame more than 25 tanks, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 7 p.m. Tuesday.

The communique reads:

"(1) The Imperial Army and Navy Forces operating in the South Pacific area since last summer have been establishing strategic bases on New Guinea and the Solomons in the face of stiff resistance offered by the enemy, their advance being covered by powerful contingents dispatched ahead of the main attack forces, restraining or smashing stubborn enemy counter-offensives. They have now completed these operations, on the whole, and laid the foundations for the launching of a new campaign.

"(2) The contingent dispatched to the neighborhood of Buna on New Guinea to cover the main attack force has effectively repulsed the stubborn counter-attacks of the enemy in spite of its small numerical strength and, having successfully discharged its duties, withdrew from its positions toward the end of January and has been ordered to swing into action in another direction.

"The unit dispatched to Guadalcanal in the Solomons to cover the main attack force has pressed powerful enemy forces successively landed since August last year into a corner of the island and, in fierce and gallant actions, has been smashing the enemy fighting strength. Having achieved its aims, it withdrew from the island early this month and has been ordered to swing into action in another direction.

"A constant strong pressure was brought to bear on the enemy by the Japanese Forces and, as a result of which swinging of the Japanese Units dispatched to the two sectors for covering the main attacking forces, into action in another direction was carried out in an orderly and smooth manner.

"(3) The war results known up to date and the Japanese damages, except those already made public, are as follows:

"(1) Damages inflicted on the enemy:
  - Number of persons—More than 25,000
  - Airplanes either shot down or destroyed—More than 230
  - Guns destroyed—More than 30
  - Tanks either destroyed or set ablaze—More than 25

"(2) Our damages:
  - Number of persons either killed in action or died of sickness on the front—16,734
  - Airplanes self-blasted and having not yet returned—139."

Nippon Officer Describes Landing On Singapore Effected 1 Year Ago

Message of 'Victory Is Already Ours' Uttered by Lieut.-Gen. Yamashita Inspired Men to Blast Foe at Johore Bharu Causeway

Domei

SHONAN, February 8.—The stirring words of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army in Malai, "Victory is already ours," spoken at the time of the first landing of the Japanese units on Singapore exactly a year ago were recalled by a commander of an artillery unit which rendered distinguished service during the operations by keeping up a fierce, steady bombardment against the enemy position across the Johore Bharu Causeway.

The following account was given by this commander of the activities of his unit:

"When we reached Johore Bahru at daybreak that morning, the mainstay of our artillery unit had already been mustered in the northern section of the town and all preparations for the heavy bombardment to cover the crossing of the Strait of Johore had been completed.

"The object of the artillery unit was to launch a concentrated attack on strategic enemy positions, and for this purpose, I established myself in a building standing at a point south of Johore, mapping out our strategy according to information reaching me from an observation balloon and from what I could see ahead.

"Other commanders were likewise studying the same problem, and finally, we decided that we would concentrate our fire on Mundai Hill. All our artillery, small and large, opened fire simultaneously with a roar at noon on February 8.

"While the big guns were booming on both sides, Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Malai, visited the firing-line and said briefly, 'Men, the victory is already ours!'

"This opinion was shared by all the commanding officers, for the incessant fire of the cannons had stirred the fighting spirit of the officers and men standing by for the order to start crossing.

"Without a moment's letup, the shelling continued late into the night and at midnight, red and blue signal flares were spotted shooting into the sky from across the Causeway, indicating that the first group of men had landed successfully.

"We immediately received orders to assist the landing of the unit. To do this, it was necessary to move into a higher buildnig in order to get a better view of the enemy positions so we decided to move to a high tower of the building, which is now the headquarters of the Provincial Government.

"Climbing the stairs to the tower, I found to my regret that the young commanders who had been occupying the fifth and sixth floors of the building were mortally wounded. They had been hit when an enemy shell had ripped away the wall.

"My superior officer advised me to move to another building, telling me that this was too dangerous, but I decided to stick it out there because I wanted to find out whether or not our shells were finding their mark.

"The enemy's fire began to increase in intensity, the thick stream of shells cutting the telephone wires and destroying other mechanical apparatus. There were casualties, too, but we could not afford to waste even a moment, for the crossing of one of the units was about to start.

"Since the lighter cannons had followed the first landing contingent, only a certain limited number of big guns were left with us. From the seventh floor of the building, I had a bird's-eye view of the enemy position, but with our limited firing power, it was impossible to completely silence the enemy's batteries.

"Then came a report from a reconnaissance unit which disclosed the location of the enemy. Our next target was situated to the southeast of the Seletar Airfield but our target was not visible from the building.

"During the ensuing operations, I gave out many difficult orders which endangered the lives of my men considerably, but they all obeyed willingly in order to achieve our objective.

"Safely encamped in a solidly-built fortress, the enemy were hesitant to come out in the open and return fire. For this reason though we did not know it at the time, the success of the landing operations was ensured from the very beginning.

"I might mention in concluding that the assistance of the motorized and other corps had considerable bearing in enabling the artillery unit to develop its maximum efficiency."

Suga Gets Reich Post

The Foreign Office on Tuesday announced the appointment of Ryo Suga as Vice-Consul to be assigned to Germany.

OPPOSITION MOUNTS AGAINST ROOSEVELT

Republicans Becoming Active; Abolition of Lease-Lend Law Being Advocated

With Republicans becoming active, an anti-Roosevelt tendency is thickening in American political circles, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

Heated discussions are being made in the new 78th Congress session on measures for war prosecution, including the renewal of the Lease-Lend Law and others, the report said.

The Lease-Lend Law will expire on June 30 this year. Congress approval is necessary for its renewal, but members of Congress who are opposed to Roosevelt in political viewpoints are advocating its abolition for the reason that such a law is unnecessary at a time when the United States itself is badly in need of arms and materials.

This question was discussed at a public hearing of the Lower House Foreign Relations Committee, meeting on February 8, when Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson emphasized absolute necessity for continuation of the law as follows:

Would Endanger Positions

"It is absurd to dispense with the Lease-Lend Law. If it were to be abolished, the efforts of the anti-Axis nations for war prosecution would be nullified and given a fatal blow. Any conceivable means other than the Lease-Lend Law would considerably delay a perfect victory of the anti-Axis nations and endanger their positions.

"Arms and ammunition the United States is now supplying other countries are not America's 'charitable' task, but should be understood as a means to utilize America's resources and industry to overthrow the enemy countries. In my personal opinion, America's policy during the last World War of lending money to foreign countries was a failure. It will be impossible for America to claim payment of money for its arms and materials supplied in aid from other countries after the present war."

During the one year ending on October 31, 1942, American merchantmen made 1,745 voyages for the transportation of materials in conformity with the Lease-Lend Law, according to a report of the chairman of the Navy Committee. Of these, 1,375 trips were made for Britain, 304 for the Soviet Union and 26 for Chungking, but it cannot be said that all ships reached their destinations safely.

Scathing criticisms are also directed by Congressmen against the movie policy of the Washington Government, reports the same dispatch. The reason is that almost all war films and magazines are carrying on vigorous propaganda to lead the public tendency in favor of a fourth election of Roosevelt, though the outward pretext is connected with cooperation with national policy. A senator moved that an investigation be made into the real conditions of publication and movie production, according to the dispatch.

U.S. Cool Toward Chungking

While America is disseminating reports on its persistent aid of Chungking and other anti-Axis nations, its attitude toward Chungking with particular reference to military aid is getting cooler than ever before, says a Zurich dispatch to Domei. Seeing that the United States and Britain have become definitely cool toward Chungking, as a result of the Casablanca conference, Chungking is imploring these countries especially the United States for the strengthening of military aid pointing out an economic crisis confronting it. Chungking's petition, however, is received with utter indifference by American authorities, who are giving first importance to the situation in Europe, according to the Domei dispatch.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace declared in Washington on February 8 that, "We hope the day will come when many bombers are assigned to various air bases in China to launch air raids on Japan and it will be better for Chungking to wait for that day."

This declaration amply indorses America's cool and indifferent policy toward Chungking, while Chungking itself is pleading its cause to Washington, it is said.

A Washington correspondent of the Swiss Paper New Zuercher Zeitung has wired to his paper on this situation to the effect that the Chungking regime now finds itself in a sore predicament with an extreme lack of foodstuffs and munitions, and that on top of this it is worrying over the outcome of the Casablanca conference, where Chungking was utterly ignored. Chungking's growing uneasiness is justified by the real American and British attitude toward it, the correspondent says, while Chungking is posing itself as playing an important part in the anti-Axis camp. He further cables that America and Britain now pay no attention and concern to Chungking under the present situation when the Japanese Forces are controlling the whole war situation with a firm grip.

Roosevelt's putting up of a big bluff that the anti-Axis nations will fight to the last issue, the correspondent further says, is some sort of a relief to Chungking, but this declaration is not convincing enough to place Chungking in complete uneasiness. Chungking, he reports, is consoling itself that America and Britain will not resort to a step that will impair the interests of Chungking.

The Swiss correspondent concludes saying, "Dr. Hu Shih, former Chungking ambassador to Washington, makes a scathing comment on America's absurd and daydream opinion and strategy of retaking numerous Pacific islands securely occupied by the Japanese Forces and then of launching on a great offensive on the Japanese mainland and concludes that, should Chungking's fighting strength weaken, America's military campaign against Japan would meet with a grave difficulty and crisis."

8,337 Army, Navy Officers and Civilians Receive Decorations

Eight thousand three hundred and thirty-seven Army and Navy officers as well as civilian officials were decorated Tuesday, it was revealed. Among those honored were Lieutenant-General Masaki Honda, holder of the First Order of Merit, who received the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, and Dr. Michiyo Iwamura, Justice Minister, who was awarded the First Order of Merit. Lieutenant-General Hidenaga Kobata, Vice-Admiral Takeo Kurita, Vice-Admiral Chuichi Hara and Vice-Admiral Kakusaburo Makita also received the First Order of Merit.

ITALY GIVES DETAILS ON ASSAULT BOATS

Torpedo Attack Ships Win Fame In Raids Against Malta, Gibraltar, Algiers

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, February 5.—For the first time the Italian navy has published some details on its assault boats which since their first appearance in Suda Bay have become justly famous for their daring enterprises against Malta, Gibraltar and Algiers.

These Italian assault boats, known as mezzi d'assalto, constitute a further development of the famous "Mignatta" with which in 1918 an Italian naval officer succeeded in sinking the battleship "Viribus Unities" in Pola Harbor. Mignatta means bur, a name that refers to a device, making it possible to overcome comparatively noiselessly harbor barrier, that were already in use in the first world war. The means of attack, properly speaking, is today as then a torpedo. By a specially constructed submarine the assault boat is brought close to its target. Then its crew, generally an officer and an n.c.o., takes over. Its engines run so smoothly that no listening apparatus can detect them.

The Italian radio has announced about a dozen names of officers of the technical services of the Italian navy who have so far sacrificed their lives in such enterprises. The assault boats are always manned by volunteers who not only must know how to handle the torpedo but also undergo a rigorous training, especially in swimming and diving. That thousands of young men have applied for service in this branch refutes better than words the base lies which enemy propaganda is daily spreading with regard to the allegedly flagging fighting spirit of Italy.

FRANCE DEEPLY MOVED BY FUEHRER'S ATTITUDE

PARIS.—The report that Chancellor Adolf Hitler has decided not to treat all French soldiers falling into the hands of the Axis forces in North Africa as prisoners of war has deeply impressed the French people.

The French radio states that the measure has already been put into effect in regard to the numerous French soldiers in North Africa.

Admiral Esteva, Resident-General of Tunisia, has been instructed by the French Chief of Government, Pierre Laval, to negotiate with the German authorities on the spot concerning the repatriation of these soldiers.

The Fuehrer's decision was frontpaged by the entire French press. The paper unanimously expressed their great satisfaction with the measure.

Le Matin states that the Fuehrer considers the French soldiers in French North Africa victims of the Anglo-American powers and is treating them accordingly.

Aujourdhui writes: "Nowhere in the long history of warfare is there another example of such a magnanimous decision."

SPECIAL BUDGET ON ARMS PASSED

(Continued From Page 1)

which are connected with the War of Greater East Asia.

¥17 Billion of Bonds

"The revenue in the present supplementary budget will for the most part be raised by means of bonds and loans. The bonds which will be issued to help revenue are fixed at more than ¥17,163,000,000. The loans which will be taken for the same purpose are estimated to total ¥3,300,000,000.

"The loans will be taken from the South Development Bank. Their total will correspond to a portion of the amount of war expenditures which will be disbursed by the forces on the spot.

"On the spot, that is, in the occupied southern regions, the work of exploiting resources and expanding production is progressing steadily, a work in which the military, officials, and civilians are exerting themselves and in which they have the cooperation of native inhabitants.

"There is a steady increase in the extent to which important war resources and materials are obtained in the occupied southern regions.

"It will be seen that the various areas of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are cooperating in the increment and strengthening of our fighting power in their desire to see America and Britain, which are enemies to them and us, done with for once.

"The main trunk of our economic power is incessantly spreading over the areas which form the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is but natural that these areas should be giving increased cooperation to us in the financial field. We have the spectacle of Co-Prosperity Sphere finance reaching over the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The arrangement for the raising of a portion of the money needed for the prosecution of war on the spot represents the concrete form given for the first time to the idea about the gradual penetration of Co-Prosperity finance into the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The revenue in the supplementary war expenditure budget, exclusive of that to be raised by means of bonds and loans, amounts to ¥6,536,000,000. Some details of it are: ¥2,785,000,000, to be transferred from the general budget, more than ¥97,000,000, from the 1942 supplementary budget, more than ¥1,454,000,000, from the 1943 supplementary budget.

Revenue From Taxes

"The amount to be transferred from the main budget represents the increase in revenue from new taxes from the 1938 till the 1942 fiscal year and a portion of the increase in revenue in the 1943 fiscal year from increased tobacco and alcohol prices effected between the 1938 and 1941 fiscal years.

"The amount to be transferred from the supplementary budgets represents the whole of the increase in revenue in the 1942 and 1943 fiscal years from revised taxes and from increased tobacco prices effected in January of this year.

"The balance of the revenue will be made up of transfers from the various special accounts. The Chosen Government General Special Account will contribute more than ¥202,000,000, the Taiwan Government General Special Account ¥102,000,000, the Karafuto Government Special Account ¥22,000,000, the Kwantung Bureau Special Account ¥71,000,000, the Imperial Railway Special Account ¥116,000,000 and the Communication Business Special Account ¥64,000,000, or a total of ¥579,000,000.

"The amount to be contributed by these special accounts mostly represent a portion of the increase in revenue from revised taxes, higher tobacco prices, and increased communication and railway freight rates, which have been in effect since the 1938 fiscal year.

"Supplementary budget No. 2 to the 1943 general budget is balanced at more than ¥934,000,000.

"The main items of expenditure are more than ¥240,000,000, which will be transferred to the National Bond Adjustment Fund Special Account to service bonds to be issued to meet expenditures in the present supplementary budget to the Temporary War Expenditures Account, ¥30,000,000, to be transferred to the First Reserve Fund to be used in meeting expenditures outside the budget or in excess of the budget estimates, and ¥700,000,000 to be transferred to the Second Reserve Fund.

¥13 Billion Total

"This brings the total of expenditures in the general and supplementary budgets for the 1943 fiscal year to ¥13,275,000,000.

"The bonds which are scheduled to be issued in the general and special account budgets in the 1943 fiscal year, inclusive of those to be raised to meet expenditures in the Temporary War Expenditure Account, reach a total of more than ¥21,420,000,000.

"The supplementary budgets which have been laid before the Diet bring the total of expenditures in the 1943 fiscal year, inclusive of those in the Temporary War Expenditure Account and the general accounts, to a figure in excess of ¥40,000,000,000, and to ¥36,000,000,000 if duplicated items, totaling more than ¥4,000,000,000, which is to be transferred from the general accounts to the Temporary War Expenditure Account, are let out of the count.

"We have the largest national budget in the fiscal history of Japan. It is more than 10 times as large as a budget in peace time.

"It is possible to estimate that the national income of Japan in the current fiscal year will run into ¥50,000,000,000 in round numbers.

"Roughly it will be distributed in this manner. About ¥10,000,000,000 will revert to the state in the form of taxes and burdens of like natures. More than ¥21,000,000,000 will go in bonds. The amount which will be used for non-Government enterprises is put at approximately ¥6,000,000,000. There remains ¥13,000,000,000, which is available for use by the people.

"The successful issuance of more than ¥21,000,000,000 worth of bonds and the provision of funds needed for non-Government undertakings are possible only when the people manage to save in the 1943 fiscal year an amount corresponding to what money is required for these enterprises in the same year, which amounts to ¥27,000,000,000. The thought occurs to us that the goal of the savings movement which will be carried on in the 1943 fiscal year year will not be lower than ¥27,000,000,000.

"There is the provision of funds for the extension of production in the 1943 fiscal year. Assuming that approximately ¥13,000,000,000 will have to be spent in extending productive power next fiscal year, our position is that nearly 75 per cent of the nation's income in the coming fiscal year has to be used for national purposes, that is for the prosecution of the war.

"Our finance should be of a sort which will be a decisive factor in the war. It is possible to make a full demonstration of this type of finance only when the people live in a manner becoming a nation determined on triumphing over an enemy in a series of decisive battles."

Manchoukuo Supplies All of Planned Quota Of Pig Iron to Japan

With the last shipment on February 6, Manchoukuo has sent the total of the amount of pig iron scheduled to be supplied to Japan during the 1942 fiscal year, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs revealed on Tuesday. The announcement follows: "Manchoukuo, which in the fiscal year of 1941-42 also completely filled its planned shipments to Japan and which contributed greatly to Japan's war needs, has overcome all difficulties in materials, labor and transportation and toward the end of last year, two months ago, already had sent out the total of the planned amount of pig iron. The Government and people of Manchoukuo are now working with great effort toward producing the amount required during the new fiscal year."

NANKING TO CELEBRATE NINTH OF EVERY MONTH

Day Set Aside in Observing China's Participation in Current War

The National Government of China will set aside the 9th of every month as the day for the observance of China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, according to the announcement made by the Ministry of Publicity of the National Government, reports Yomiuri-Hochi.

Although flags of Japan, China and Manchoukuo will be displayed on the 8th, which had hitherto been observed in China as the Day for the Preservation of East Asia, the Government in addition hereafter on the 9th of each month will read the Declaration of War and offer prayers for the spirits of the war dead in the various organizations, schools, firms and stores.

Shodo—Olive Oil Center

Shodo Island in the Inland Sea will shortly be transformed into an olive oil producing area by the Kagawa Prefectural Laboratory with the support of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. With the option of a 10 year project, the little island will provide sufficient olive oil for medical purposes throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports the Asahi.

Chen Denounces Enemy

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, February 6.—In an interview with Central Press, Chen Chi-Cheng, Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in Shanghai, bitterly attacked Anglo-American imperialism and expressed his sincere hope that the Government would complete all preparations for the taking over of the Shanghai International Settlement at an early date.

2 BODIES CREATED FOR CHINA ISSUES

(Continued From Page 1)

the Republic of China appointed today, February 9, to the Committee for the Rendition of Exclusive Japanese Concessions Mr. Chu Min-i, Minister for Foreign Affairs (Head of the Chinese members of the Commission); Mr. Wu Sung-kao, Ambassador-at-Large; Mr. Li Sheng-wu, Ambassador to Germany; and Mr. Chou Lung-hsiang, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs; and to the Technical Commission for the Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights, the above four members and Mr. Lo Chun-chiang, Minister of Justice; and Mr. Tang Ying-hwang, Vice-Minister of Justice."

United Front Seen

Both the Japanese and Chinese Governments on Tuesday established their respective Technical Commissions concerning the formulation of concrete plans regarding the abolition of Japan's extraterritorial rights in China in conformity with Article XI provided for in the Sino-Japanese Joint Agreement concerning their cooperation for the war prosecution and the retrocession of the Japanese concessions and abolition of Japanese extraterritorial rights in China, which was signed on January 9.

These steps taken by the Japanese and Chinese Governments on January 9 demonstrated to the world the resolution of the two countries to establish a common front against America and Britain and to push the work of constructing a new order grounded on morality of Greater East Asia.

The Japanese Government, desiring the phenomenal development of the Chinese Government and the speedy establishment of a new China based on the independence and autonomy of the Chinese people and a demonstration of the political power of the Chinese Government, in accordance with the fundamental principle of strengthening the ties of cooperation between Japan and China, has returned to the Chinese Government Japanese concessions in China and abolished Japanese extraterritorial rights. In addition to these friendly steps toward China the Japanese Government has decided to extend every assistance to the Chinese Government in the construction of a new China.

In order to practice the agreement mentioned above, the Japanese Government conferred with the Chinese Government some time ago, and an agreement was reached that the two countries each name four members to a commission which is to discuss details of the plan for the return to the Chinese Government the right of administering Japanese concessions in China in accordance with Article 2 of the agreement and six members to a technical commission which is to work out concrete plans regarding the abolition of Japanese extraterritorial rights in China in accordance with Article 6 of the same agreement.

The appointment of these commissions was announced by both the Japanese and Chinese Governments on Tuesday.

The committee on the retrocession of concessions is expected at once to discuss at Nanking, the details of the proceedings for the return of administrative powers over concessions to the National Government of the Chinese Republic, while the expert committee on the abolition of extraterritoriality is scheduled to be established at Nanking. The latter is to undertake the drafting of the concrete steps to be taken in these processes.

The occasion is considered most auspicious as only the day before more than a thousand items of enemy assets had been transferred to the National Government and now comes this new evidence of the efficiency with which the stipulations of the Sino-Japanese Joint Declaration and the Sino-Japanese agreement are being carried out. It is also significant that the members of the two committees should have been appointed on February 9, the first commemoration day of Nanking's declaration of war on the United States and Britain.

Commission Is Created

Domei

NANKING, February 9.—The National Government of China at today's session of the Executive Yuan announced the creation of a Commission for the Control of Enemy Property to supervise the management of the enemy property which have been transferred to China by the Japanese Government.

The new commission, which will function under the supervision of the Executive Yuan, is composed of the following members, according to the announcement:

Chairman—Chou Fo-hai
Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and Finance Minister
Chu Min-yi
Foreign Minister
Mei Ssu-ping
Commerce Minister
Chen Chun-hui
Civil Engineering Minister
Chen Chun-pu
Chief Secretary of Executive Yuan
Chou Lung-yuang
Foreign Vice-Minister
Chang Su-min
Chief Collector of Customs
Chief Secretary—Chen Chih-shih
Finance Vice-Minister
Director of General Affairs—
Chang Su-min

EX-SERVICEMEN FORM BAND

Are Cheering Soldiers on Frontiers Of Manchoukuo

A mixed band of professional and amateur musicians, all of whom are ex-servicemen, is cheering up the soldiers on the bleak frontiers of Manchoukuo, according to the Mainichi.

The band was organized recently by Sub-Lieutenant Yasunosuke Hayakawa, baritone, Lance Corporal Yoriyoshi Arima, eldest son of Count Yoriyasu Arima, First-Class Private Noboru Hata of the Shinkoku-geki Troupe, Superior Private Iwao Oba of the Nihon Gekijo, Superior Private Hitoshi Fukuda of the Waraino Okoku Troupe, First-Class Private Shinichi Negishi of the Tokyo Takarazuka and others.

There are four singers, two accordionists, two guitarists, two samisen players, one drummer and one harmonica expert. In spite of the peculiar mixture of occidental and oriental musical instruments, the musicians do not seem to have any trouble in orchestration, the paper states.

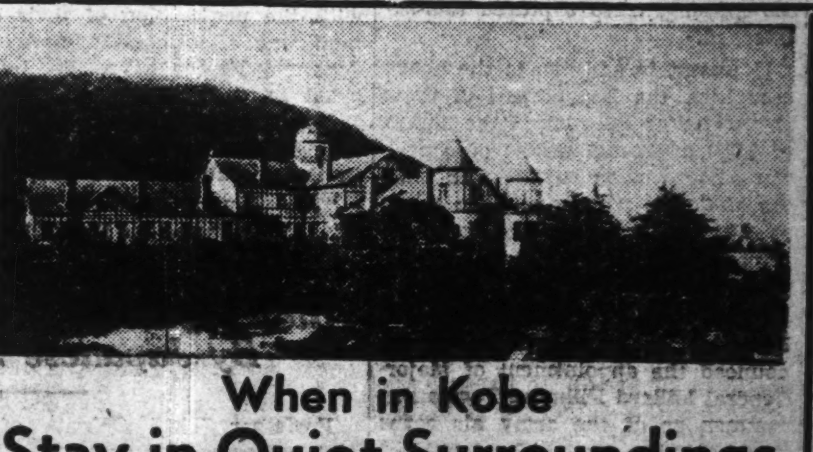
RELATIONS WITH AXIS ARE SEVERED BY PERU

Follows Brazil's Lead; Will Not Declare War, Believe Competent Observers

The Peruvian government on Sunday night, following the Brazilian decision made on Saturday, announced that it too had decided to accept the principles included in the so-called Atlantic Charter and that it would join the anti-Axis camp, according to a February 8 Domei report from Buenos Aires.

Since the Peruvian government has merely severed diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy and has not declared war, observers are watching with interest what developments will follow this new move. However, because Brazilian Foreign Minister Dr. Oswald Aranha declared at the time of his country's joining of the anti-Axis alliance treaty that the new move did not mean that Brazil had declared war on Japan, Peru too, it is believed, will join the anti-Axis camp maintaining its present status.

Concerning the Brazilian entry into the anti-Axis treaty of alliance, observers point out that Brazil, which has been violently anti-Communistic, now stands in the same camp with the Soviet Union. What will arise out of this strange relationship is being regarded with interest.



When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Surroundings
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Rooms with Bath and Phone from ¥8.00 up
Selected place for Banquets & Weddings
Excellent Service
Cable Address: TOR KOBE
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K. YUASA, President A. MILDNER, Manager

ASIAN BROTHERHOOD AIM OF NEW ORDER

Prime Minister Clarifies Japan's Stand in Co-Prosperity Program

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo declared Monday before a hearing of the Lower House budget committee that Japan must and will treat all peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as true brothers and sisters, and expressed his firm confidence that by so doing they will in time understand the true meaning of "Hakko Ichiu" the principle which inspired the founding of the Empire of Japan, states Domei.

His statement was made in the course of his reply to an interpellation made by Kazuaki Sasai, representative of Hyogo Prefecture, concerning the guiding principle for the economic development of the Southern Regions.

The Prime Minister said, "The guiding conception for the economic development of Greater East Asia is to be found in the principle of the founding of the Japanese Empire. Of course, it would be difficult to make other nationals thoroughly comprehend this principle in a day, but I feel confident that if we persistently strive toward that end, they will come to understand it. The object of the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry also lies in this aim.

"I am inclined to think that with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia all nations within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have realized the true aim of Japan, and therefore, we must and will treat them as our brothers and sisters.

"As is set forth in the Imperial Rescript for Education, extend your benevolence to all and you cannot err in all ages, and I shall make the best of endeavors toward this end," the Prime Minister said.

Replying to another question posed by Shigeru Iizuka, representative of Saitama Prefecture, Prime Minister Tojo stated, "All inhabitants of the Southern Regions are cooperating fully with the Japanese Administrations for the reconstruction of Greater East Asia. Although malcontents will be deservedly dealt with, all those who come under our protection will be treated like our brothers and sisters.

"As a matter of fact, Japan's efforts to make the Southern Regions the haven of their inhabitants are bearing fruit," the Prime Minister assured his interpellater.

Naval Appointment

The Maizuru Naval Station on Tuesday announced the appointment of Rear-Admiral Raizo Tanaka as Commander of the Maizuru Naval Barracks, succeeding Rear-Admiral Shofuku Kimura, reports Domei.

NIPPON'S VICTORY PRINTED

Soviet Paper Reports on Rennell And Ysabel Battles

Although the Soviet press in general has been withholding publication of the news of the naval battles off Rennell and Ysabel Islands and the subsequent announcements made by the Imperial Headquarters, the Soviet paper, Pravda, on Sunday finally published the reports of the Japanese victories in these encounters reaching them from the Tass News Agency in London, according to a dispatch from a special correspondent in Kuibishev to Domei.

Army Will Return Plants in N. China

(Continued From Page 1)

wish all legitimate owners and those who are in a position to make rightful claims to the return of such factories to tender their applications so as to contribute greatly toward the economic reconstruction of North China.

"According to the announcement, the factories will be returned to those whose claims are recognized by the North China Political Council. Those factories for which no applications are made during the coming two months may be disposed of."

Nanking Reveals Shifts

Domei

NANKING, February 9.—The National Government of China, at today's session of the Executive Yuan, announced the appointment of Liu Tsu-wan, present chief of the secretariat of the Anhwei provincial government, as chief of its finance department. Simultaneously, the appointment of Mo Huang Chi-kang as chief of the economic department of the Shanghai Municipality was announced by the National Government.

The IMPORTANCE of COLOUR FASTNESS IN COTTON, LINEN, STAPLE FIBRE and ARTIFICIAL SILK MATERIALS
DURABILITY is the most important factor.
THE COLOUR must last as long as the material itself.
COLOUR FASTNESS is of supreme importance.
INDANTHREN DYESSTUFFS meet this demand.
Indanthren Dyes
Fast to Light
Fast to Washing
Doitsu Senryo Gomei Kaisha
agents for
I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellshaft

Excellent hotels with standards comparable to the finest in Europe
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ATAMI
Atami Hotel
Mampei Hotel
BEPPU (Kyushu)
Kamenoi Hotel
CHUZENJI (Nikko)
Lakeside Hotel
Nikko Kanko Hotel
FUJI FIVE LAKES DISTRICT
Fuji New Grand Hotel (Lake Yamanaka)
Fuji View Hotel (Lake Kawaguchi)
FUKUOKA
Kyoshintei Hotel
GAMAGORI
Gamagori Hotel
GIFU
Nagaragawa Hotel
GORA (Hakone)
Gora Hotel
*KAMAKURA
Kaihin Hotel
KAMIKOCHI (Japan Alps)
*Kamikochi Imperial Hotel
KARATSU (near Fukuoka)
Karatsu Seaside Hotel
KARUIZAWA
*Mampei Hotel
*Mikasa Hotel
KAWANA
Kawana Hotel
KAZUSA (near Unzen)
Kazusa Hotel
Sea View Hotel
KOSHIEN (midway between Osaka and Kobe)
Koshien Hotel
KOBE
Oriental Hotel
Tor Hotel
KYOTO
Kyoto Hotel
Miyako Hotel
Kyoto Station Hotel
MATSUSHIMA
Park Hotel
MIYAJIMA
Miyajima Hotel
MIYANOSHITA (Hakone)
Fujiya Hotel
MOGI (near Nagasaki)
Beach Hotel
NAGASAKI
Hotel New Nagasaki
NAGOYA
Mampei Hotel
Nagoya Hotel
Nagoya Kanko Hotel
NARA
Nara Hotel
NIKKO
Kanaya Hotel
NOBORIBETSU
Noboribetsu Grand Hotel
OBAMA (near Unzen)
Ikkakuro Hotel
OSAKA
Hotel New Osaka
OTSU (near Lake Biwa)
Hotel Lake Biwa
SAPPORO (Hokkaido)
Sapporo Grand Hotel
SHIGA KOGEN (Nagano)
Hotel Shiga Heights
SHIMONOSEKI
Sanyo Hotel
SHIZU-URA (near Numazu)
Shizu-ura Hotel
TAKARAZUKA (near Kobe)
Takarazuka Hotel
TOKYO
Imperial Hotel
Dai Iti Hotel
Marunouchi Hotel
Omori Hotel
Sanno Hotel
Tokyo Railway Hotel
Yaesu Hotel
UNZEN
Kyushu Hotel
Midoriya Hotel
Shin-yu Hotel
Unzen Hotel
Unzen Kanko Hotel
Yumei Hotel
YOKOHAMA
Hotel New Grand
IN TAIWAN (Formosa)
TAIHOKU
Taihoku Railway Hotel
IN CHOSEN
FUSAN
Fusan Railway Hotel
HEIJO
Heijo Railway Hotel
KEIJO
Chosen Hotel
Hanto Hotel
IN MANCHOUKUO
DAIREN
Yamato Hotel
HARBIN
Yamato Hotel
Hotel New Harbin
HOSHIGAURA
Yamato Hotel
HOTEN (Mukden)
Yamato Hotel
HSINKING
Yamato Hotel
IN CHINA
TSINGTAO
Tsingtao Grand Hotel
Edgewater Mansion
PEKING
Grand Hotel de Peking
SHANGHAI
Broadway Mansions Hotel
NANKING
Metropolitan Hotel
SOOCHOW
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PALEMBANG BATTLE BY 'CHUTISTS IS TOLD

Scene of Severe Fighting a Year Ago Visited by Asahi Scribe

A full year has nearly elapsed since February 14, that memorable day a year ago when Japan astounded an already confused world with the daring parachute landing, a stratagem which was ultimately to result in the fall of the city of Palembang in southern Sumatra. In commemoration of that memorable event, Asahi's correspondent, Takashige Yoshida, returning to the scene where once the heavens literally rained an army of soldiers, gives a reminiscent account of his visit.

"The air was turbulent as we neared the island of Sumatra. Progress was difficult, for we had run into a violent squall. The plane in which we rode, however, showed little sign of unsteadiness.

Dark Forests Visible

"We neared Sumatra, and below us lay her dark forests, like a heavy, rich green carpet. The airfield stretch languidly before us. Circling once around its great expanse, we glided easily on to its smooth, welcoming field.

"We met Lieutenant-Colonel Nonaka, author of the book 'Army Parachute Corps,' and Commander Nakanichi, who had previously been cited for his meritorious services in that area, both of whom were kind enough to escort us to a certain tower, where the Flag of the Rising Sun had been hoisted and was waving cheerfully in the breeze. From its great heights, we gazed across the city stretching idly before us.

"Later, traveling across the winding stretch of a seemingly unending highway, around whose vicinity took place the severest and heaviest encounter, we came upon lonely tombstones erected by the roadside, silent monuments to those who gave their lives in battle. Across their unadorned surface were inscribed the words, 'In Memory of the Avant-Courier.' Across the face of one was engraved the name of the late Lieutenant Seiji Gamo, poet-soldier, composer of the song, 'Surprise Attack of the Avant-Courier' yet another bore the inscription, 'Site of Battle.' The most humble yet most inspiring of all monuments were the silent figures of miniature pine trees, not yet grown to their maturity, erected to the memory of the dead."

"The initial attack in Palembang was effected on February 6, when 19 enemy planes were demolished. During the subsequent attacks on February 7, 8, and 13, 77 planes were destroyed, veritably annihilating the enemy air force.

Descends on Palembang

"It was on the following day, that the parachute corps, escorted by a powerful formation of planes, descended upon the city of Palembang to mark the initial attack by this stratagem. At 11:26 in the morning, two units dropped through the air, one to the south and one to the north of the Palembang airfield. Three minutes the territory south of the oil-refining factory saw the arrival of the third. Simultaneously, some 10 kilometers southwest of the airfield, Commander Kume conducted a sudden landing into the thick jungleland.

"The reception was violent. Seeking to halt the alarming offense, enemy forces commenced an incessant barrage. Shots from anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns were literally studding the air. Bullets flew wildly, puncturing the air-filled parachutes. Under the chutes, the men, maneuvering to reach their designated sites, remained unharmed. In addition to this risk, those landing in the jungle found the ground soft, spongy, and difficult to cross. The nature of their attack necessitated haste, and upon landing, no time was lost in attacking their objectives.

"Recalling these maneuvers, we decided to visit that site where Commander Kume had landed. Making up a party of 10, among whom were three military officers, interpreters, and native coolies, we proceeded toward the jungleland. We journeyed up a small river for some 40 minutes when we came upon a solitary house by its banks. Entering the house, we searched the vicinity with powerful binoculars, and in the distance, we saw the solitary figure of the great plane, still reposing as it had done a long year ago, its flaps still down, its nose still facing south."

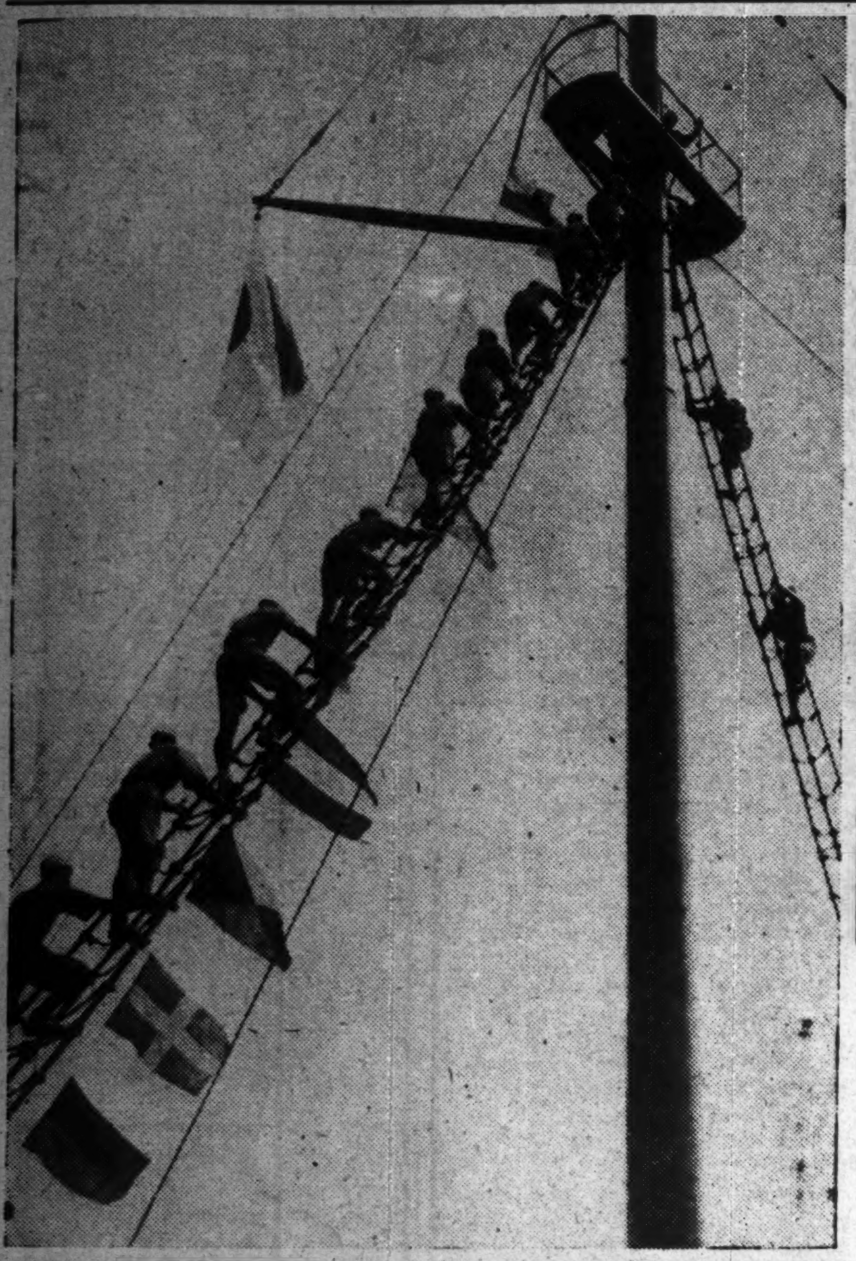
Talks on China's Freedom

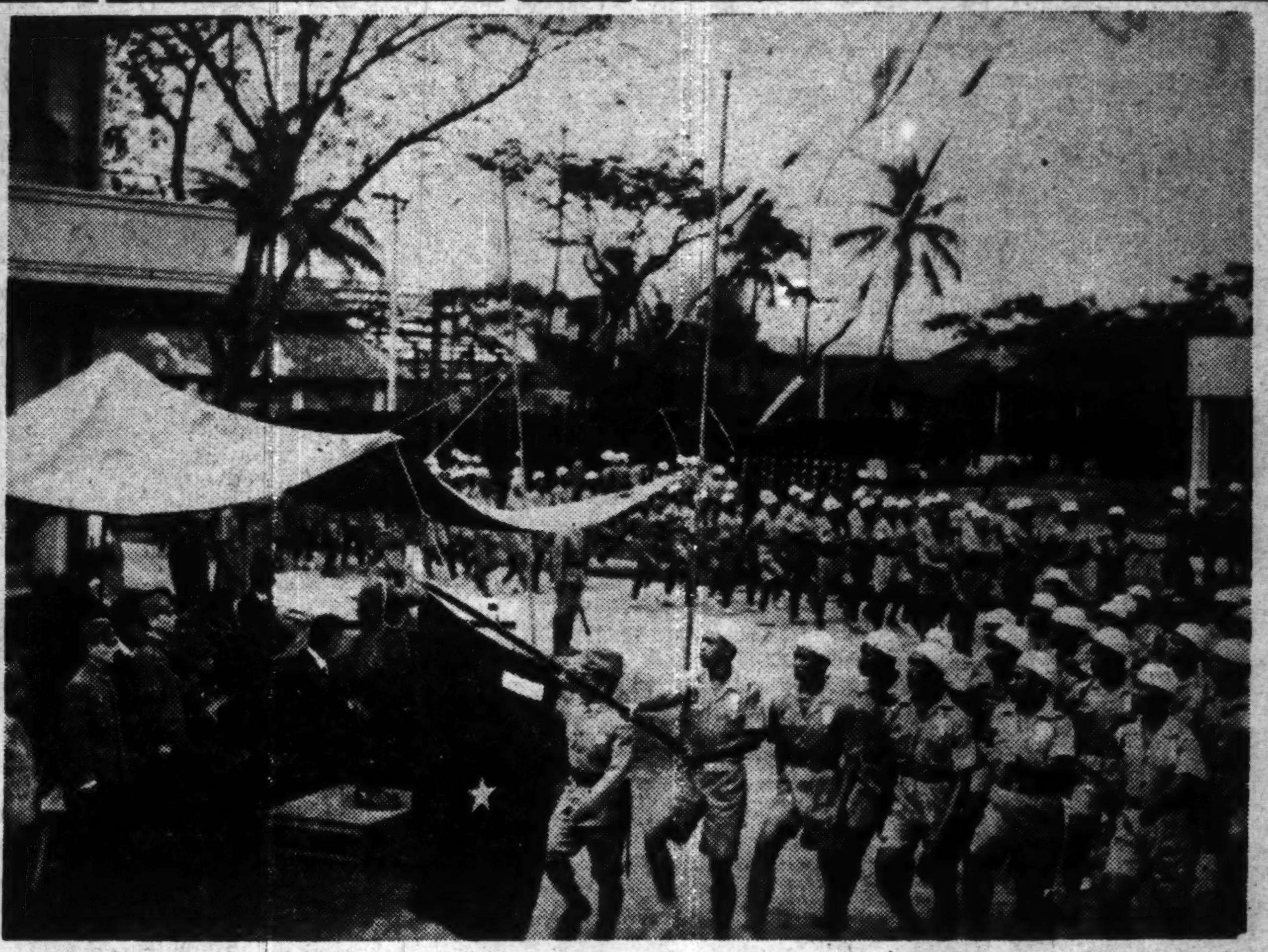
CPS

NANKING, February 6.—"The emancipation of the Republic of China depends on the current war; if we do not sow the field today, we shall not reap our harvest tomorrow," declared Chen Kung-Po, President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Mayor of Shanghai, in a broadcast speech over Station XGOY here, recently.

+ + + FUTURE INDONESIAN SEAMEN + + +

Training Under the Guidance of Japanese Experts, They Prepare To Build Up Greater East Asia





Freed from the yoke of Anglo-Saxon imperialism, the Indonesians are today finding a haven under the Japanese Administration, which sees to it that they enjoy life denied them hitherto by their former tyrannical rulers. As one indication of the bright future in store for them, Indonesian youths in preparation to build up a mercantile fleet have enrolled in a mercantile marine school to learn the rudiments of being future seamen. Last January 15, 200 stalwart youths ranging from 16 to 36 years entered the school to take a four-month course in navigation under Japanese tutelage. Trained in the Japanese spirit of "Bushido," they live like Japanese seamen under the strictest discipline. Recent showing was a grand parade participated in by these youths at Keppel Road in Shonanto where in white caps and khaki uniforms, they proudly carried their standard as they marched past before a Japanese commander as shown in the right picture. Left photo shows a group of Indonesian seamen displaying their skill in climbing the mast.

NEW CITIZENS' MOVE AIMS ARE OUTLINED

To Realize Rebirth of China, Building of Sphere, States League Official Chou

The aims of the New Citizens' Movement and the East Asia League Movement, and their inseparable relations to each other in the task of fostering a new spiritual force among the people of China and East Asia and to realize a further enhancement of material construction both domestically and spherically, were clarified recently by Chou Hsueh-chang, secretary-general of the China Foundation of the East Asia League, according to the International Publicity Board of China.

In order to fulfil our responsibility for the rejuvenation of China and the emancipation of East Asia, "Let us, therefore, merge into one our love for China and our love for East Asia, Mr. Chou declared, in his clarification, the substance of which follows:

Chou's Statement Follows

"The New Citizens' Movement and the East Asia League Movement are both initiated for the promotion of our efforts at the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia. They are so closely inter-related and re-act on each other to such an important degree that they may be considered inseparable.

"The New Citizens' Movement aims at the cultivation of a new spirit among our people so that both spiritual and material reconstruction may be simultaneously pursued in order to fulfil our responsibility for the rejuvenescence of China and the emancipation of East Asia.

"For this, it is necessary that our people's love for their country should be developed into one that embraces the whole of East Asia. The New Citizens' Movement is, therefore, a national movement that carries with it an international character, having as it does the ultimate object of the defense of East Asia.

"The East Asia League Movement, on the other hand, is essentially international in character, and launched for the primary objective of the realization of the ideals of Pan-Asianism, working for the co-existence and co-prosperity of the East Asiatic peoples. Its four cardinal principles are Political Independence, Military Alliance, Economic Collaboration, and Cultural Interchange.

"The realization of these principles will remove forever internecine strife among the peoples of East Asia, free them from the yoke of foreign aggression, and establish permanently the New Order in East Asia.

Has International Scope

"For the successful achievement of this mission, it is therefore necessary that the various peoples of East Asia should be acquainted with the import of the principles of the Movement and that their faith be confirmed in their truth. For this reason, the East Asia League Movement may be considered an international movement which begins with efforts at national rejuvenation.

"The inter-relation between the New Citizens' Movement and the East Asia League Movement being thus obvious, it is necessary that they must both be promoted with the greatest zeal. The intensification of efforts for the practical application of the New Citizens' Movement must on the one hand be undertaken through the general spiritual mobilization of the nation, while on the other hand efforts must be exerted in conjunction with our friendly Allies of East Asia for the active promotion of the ideals of the East Asia League.

"Let us, therefore, merge into one our love for China and our love for East Asia, for President Wang Ching-wei said in his New Year Message, "China is an integral part of East Asia. There will be no safety for China if common danger confronts East Asia."

"Generally speaking, therefore, the New Citizens' Movement and the East Asia League both work for the ultimate object of the salvation of China and of East Asia. The successful establishment of the League must first be preceded by the augmentation of the individual strength of the various individual peoples. For this reason, the national spiritual mobilization now undertaken in connection with the New Citizens' Movement must be pursued with earnestness."

Communication, Finances in South Are No Longer a Problem to Japan

Wooden Vessels Being Built to Solve Ship Shortage—Railway, Truck Service Unified—Currency Set-Up Stable and Self-Sufficiency Assured

Encouraging progress, that speaks well for the future of the Southern Regions under Japanese Administration, in communications, finance and self-sufficiency on the spot is noted by the Asahi, which gives a comprehensive article which may be called "Japan's Victory of Reconstruction in the South."

Starting with communication, the vernacular stresses the importance of the shipping problem, the solution of which has a vital bearing on how much the results of Southern construction will have on the War's execution. In this, however, the Army, Navy the various military administrations are working hand in hand, and by utilizing materials on the spot, have gained creditable results, then, in the occupied regions, the railway and truck services have been unified, under various control bureaus, and the setup is functioning smoothly.

In the financial field, all is well as expenditures and employment of accommodated capital are so made as to contribute to the development of industries, and Japanese notes have the full confidence of the people.

The same can be said of the self-supply situation, inasmuch as no supplies are required from Japan.

The Asahi's article, in substance, follows:

Big Ship Demand

Communications: Many ships are needed by the fighting forces for maintaining a wide oceanic war front extending several thousand kilometers and for repulsing enemy counter-attacks. Even under such a situation the Army, fully recognizing the necessity of facilitating materials productivity has been cooperating in the transportation of materials by taking advantage of the return voyages of requisitioned vessels, ever since the commencement of the War. It is needless to say that marine transportation power has a decided bearing on the scale of the contributions the results of the Southern construction will have on the execution of the war.

The task of salvaging sunken vessels in the occupied areas of the South is chiefly in the hands of the Navy, but the Army is offering full cooperation in the matter. In addition, where work is possible at the hands of the military administration on the spot, the work is being pushed. Already an undisclosed tonnage of sunken ships has been salvaged and these vessels have been put into commission as a wing of our transportation setup.

Also for the purpose of building wooden ships in the areas under military administration, a considerable number of carpenters has been brought from Japan Proper and these carpenters are now endeavoring to construct wooden vessels by utilizing the abundant lumber and labor available in the South. Japanese sailing vessels have also been allowed to advance to the South in accordance with necessity. The southern advance of Chinese junks is also a matter under contemplation.

Railway construction in the Southern Regions has its emphasis on the adjustment of the continental trunk lines. As the first step, a railway is now being constructed to connect the railway in Thailand with that in Burma. This work is scheduled to be completed in the near future. As regards the railways in the areas under military administration, railway construction is being pushed with materials obtained on the spot for the purpose of developing coal mines and other resources. Railways put out of commission have been restored to service by special railway corps organized with Japanese technicians. Control bureaus have been established at various places to have charge of general railway business. The development of resources is now being done favorably in general in this way.

The truck service is either directly handled by the control bureaus or is entrusted to civilian management under the supervision of the control bureaus in accordance with the characteristics of each locality so that the service may be operated in a unified way so as to contribute to synthetic management with the railway.

Finance Setup Explained

Finance and Money: The policy of finance and money has for its objective complete victory of war and demands that each area of the South contribute to the fighting power of Japan in accordance with its capacity. Financial autonomy and the accommodation of capital on the spot are the basis of the policy. Financial expenditures and the employment of accommodated capital are so made as to contribute to the development of important industries.

(a) Military administration accounts. The finance in various areas of the South under military administration has been established on financial systems in accordance with the form of rule and the actual conditions prevailing in those areas. Accounting systems are firmly established, entirely separated from the finance in Japan Proper. The fundamental policy in this regard is to devise autonomy and contributions to the economic fighting power. Thanks to the endeavors made for the re-building of the financial systems, after the latter half of the 1942 fiscal year, the accounts have become almost normal and balanced.

The total amount of the expenditures in the account budgets in all areas concerned from October to March reached some ¥400,000,000. If, to this, the expenditures made from the time of occupation to September are added, the total reaches some ¥500,000,000. Efforts are also being made to secure and expand financial resources in accordance with the progress in military administration and by so doing realize the autonomy of finance on the spot.

(b) Currency. The currency in use in the occupied areas of the South is double-barrelled, consisting of military notes and currency heretofore in use. These two currencies are being maintained at par. The military notes on the spot enjoy the absolute trust of the people and are in smooth circulation. No artificial measures are being taken to cause a drop in the value of the native currency. As a result, these two currencies are in smooth circulation, and so far as currency operations are concerned, there is no anxiety to be felt.

The amount of currency in circulation at present does not differ to any large extent in amount compared with that of pre-war days. Moreover, despite the drops in the production of daily necessaries and imports, there is observable no tendency of vicious inflation.

Currency System Studied

No relative value between the currency on the spot and Japanese currency, foreign currency and between various currencies on the spot has been recognized as yet, at least, in principle. Trade and financing are being administered by means of a financing system from the Southern Development Treasury through the Trade System of the Extraordinary Military Account. Concrete studies are now being made for establishment of a fundamental currency system.

(c) Monetary organs. Under the fundamental principle of causing leading Japanese financing organs to take charge of financial leadership held by enemy banks in pre-war days, new branches of the Southern Development Treasury, Yokohama Specie Bank and Bank of Taiwan, etc. have been established in the areas, with the result that whereas before the war the areas having such bank branches numbered less than 20, they now number 60.

In Malai seven Chinese banks and three Indian banks have been reopened. In the Philippines the State Bank, the Bank of the Philippines and two other banks and in Java the people's bank and pawnshops under official management have been reopened. These institutions are given monetary accommodations from Japanese banks and under this system a healthy recovery of the local monetary organs is being sought.

As regards the people's and agricultural financing organs, which is specially important in the South from the standpoint of financing measures, efforts have been made to restrict the high interest rates for financial loans, reduce the interest rates of pawnshops so as to take care of the monetary needs of the masses. In addition, positive steps have been taken to properly guide and nurture various financing organs catering to the masses. One of these measures is the establishment of the People's Treasury with funds accommodated from the military administrative accounts.

Life of Self-Supply on the Spot: To secure the life of self-supply and self-sufficiency on the spot for the military forces is one of the great objectives of the military administration. This effort is meant to lighten the financial burdens of the State as much as possible and carry out the war.

Concerning foodstuffs, a structure of self-sufficiency has already been established. With the exception of a few condiments, no supplies from Japan are required. As for articles of daily use, the larger portions are being supplied on the spot but as the local stocks have been considerably depleted in the South, small-scaled industries have been shifted to the Southern Regions. There, with the materials obtained on the spot, necessary articles are now being produced. Arms and ammunition cannot be hoped to be produced on the spot in view of their nature, but through the reconstruction and remodeling of the local factories, repairing facilities will be strengthened.

BAY CITY CLUB PLAYS OFF BADMINTON GAMES

Club Members Hold 13 Matches Over Weekend—Teams Well Contested

The Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's badminton tournament swung into the third week of play with thirteen matches played off over the weekend. Play on the whole was very close with the majority of matches being well contested.

In the men's handicap singles, J. Boixo took the measure over J. da Silva in straight sets by the scores of 15-4 and 15-2. The winner completely outclassed his opponent and had little difficulty in taking the first two sets. F. Rodriguez easily won from Marchisio while A. Boixo also gave a walkover to J. Planas. D. Dentici put up a hard fight against E. Eymard who required the full three sets to subdue his opponent. The winner took the first set with skill but Dentici came back strong to even the count with a 15-8 second set. The pace finally began to tell and Eymard took the third and final frame by a 15-5 score.

G. Agajan, last year's champion, had an easy time against Bielous and ran out in two sets with the scores of 15-4 and 15-2. Harriss also eliminated F. Eastlake in straight sets by the scores of 15-6 and 15-8.

In the ladies' handicap doubles Miss R. Eymard and Miss Harvendal defeated Miss Andreis and Mrs. Kawaguchi by the scores of 21-17, 20-22 and 21-14. The losers played well and managed to take a close second set by coming up from behind.

Miss C. Eymard and Miss Prohaska, who are considered to have a good chance in the ladies doubles, lived up to expectations by outscoring the Mrs. Brigel and Miss Lord combination in straight sets by the scores of 21-6 and 21-18. The winners swept through the first set in an easy manner but they encountered stiff opposition in the second frame and were fully tried in winning.

In the men's championship singles, E. Eastlake advanced into the semi-finals by defeating R. da Silva by the scores of 15-6 and 15-10. The winner had too much experience for his youthful opponent and won with comparative ease.

One of the best matches was seen in the mixed doubles championship when Miss R. Eymard and Eymard took 70 minutes to down the Miss C. Eymard and Weiss combination. The first set was a nip and tuck affair with the Eymards finally taking the set by the close score of 21-18. Weiss and his partner hit their stride in the second set and won by a 21-11 score to even the count at one all. In the third and final set the losers had the lead at one stage by a 12 to 4 score but their opponents came back strong in the closing stages to take the set and match with a 21-16 score.

In the mixed doubles handicap, Miss Andreis and J. Boixo defeated Mrs. Kawaguchi and A. Agajan by the scores of 21-8 and 23-21. The losers were poor in the first set but played up well in the next frame to run the score up to duece but finally had to bow to the superior combination of the winning pair. In the men's handicap doubles Weiss and J. da Silva won in two sets over the Dentici and Rasmussen combination by the scores of 21-7 and 21-18.

Wang Urges Cooperation

CPS

PEKING, February 6.—In a broadcast speech here recently Wang I-Tang, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, urged the populace in North China to pool together all their resources for the cause of the rejuvenation of China, the defense and emancipations of East Asia, and the establishment of a New World Order.

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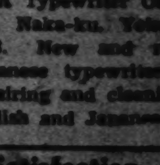

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THE ART, TECHNIQUE AND BEAUTY OF JAPANESE COLOR PRINTS

The Name of Hiroshige Signifies the Quintessence of the Art of Japanese Wood Color Prints Which Won International Popularity by Their Intrinsic Merits

By SEI-ICHIRO TAKAHASHI

(Special to Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

When Japan became a hermit kingdom in the Tokugawa period, a new artistic activity came to prevail in the country. Bereft of outside contact, the nation began to exert its own efforts to create new objects of art depicting Japanese life in all its aspects. And this led to the growth of plebeian art as the basic feature of the social life of the masses. Consequently, Japanese painters, instead of laying stress on religious paintings, began to produce aesthetic works portraying the colourful phases of Japanese society.

In view of this tendency, Ukiyoye pictures became popular and with the production of nishikiye (Brocade pictures), the mass enthusiasm for this new type of colour prints reached its climax.

At first, difficulties were experienced in rousing the mass consciousness for ukiyoye colour prints. But such a drawback came to an end with the production of nishikiye copies from the commercial viewpoint. Original paintings were copied on gampi paper or on thin minogami (a kind of tracing paper), and after that such copies were sent to skilled engravers for making wood blocks.

From these copies the engravers carved black ink and coloured blocks of cherry wood. In order to make a perfect wood block, an engraver was required to have an experience of at least ten years.

Taken to Printers

When the carvings on the blocks were completed, they were taken to the printers. Naturally the nishikiye printers only devoted themselves to colour printing, while the task of black ink printing was left to other printers. Either masamegami (straight-grained Japanese paper) or hohsho-gami (thick Japanese paper of good quality) was used for printing copies.

Before the actual printing was begun, proof-copies were printed on minogami from black ink blocks made for that purpose. After these proof-copies had been duly inspected by the painters and approved by them with necessary suggestions for colouring, regular printing of copies was undertaken.

In the Tokugawa period, painters never handed over their finished pictures to the printers. In the Meiji period, however, when Seitei Watanabe and Gekko Ogata painted pictures for producing color prints, the so-called sashi-aghe (black ink prints on which colours were put) were handed over to the printers for the first time as models.

A nishikiye picture was generally the joint production of the painter, engraver and printer. The painter in disigning a picture had to take into account the artistic skill of the engraver. In other words, there existed a perfect understanding between them in regard to the aesthetic display of colours. For that reason, the engraver traced the lines with fidelity drawn by the painter and carved the block to reproduce the exact finish of the original painting.

The printer, too, was needed to have the same artistic sense, and so he printed copies as though he were a painter. But the art of printing somewhat lost its aesthetic flavour when engraving and printing became too elaborate and exquisite. As the demand for colour prints became greater, production printed pictures began to conform to the sentiment of the masses.

Most Famous Artist

Of all the painters who have developed wood colour prints in Japan, perhaps Ichiryusai Hiroshighe can be fittingly called the most famous artist. His picturesque landscape prints are unique in this country. It is true that he has left behind many unsavoury works; still, it has to be acknowledged that the first editions of his works are generally good, though several of them are not quite fortunate in composition and selection of subjects.

Since Hiroshighe's pictures are mostly rich in tone and colour effects, the minor defects which are detectable in them can be conveniently ignored. Moreover, it has to be remembered that the publishers of Hiroshighe's colour prints in many cases produced copies on a mass scale for the purpose of acquiring commercial benefits as much as possible, and thus they neglected the artistic side of picture-printing. This is another reason why there are many mediocre colour prints bearing Hiroshighe's name.

On the whole, the first editions of Hiroshige's landscape color prints are undoubtedly superb; whereas the later editions of the same are not so. This difference is notably perceptible in his "Tokaido Gojusan Tsugi" (Fifty-three Stages on the Tokaido) which was printed and published by the Hoyeido, making him at once famous. At first, this set of color prints was published jointly by Magohachi Takeuchi, the proprietor of the Hoyeido, and Kiyemon Tsuruya, the proprietor of the Senkakudo. For an unknown reason, soon afterwards, its publication was solely continued by the Hoyeido.

There is a marked difference in quality and effect between the first edition and the later ones of this series. For instance, among the pictures of this series the first edition of the print "Morning Scene at Nihombashi" (Nihombashi Bridge) is quite different from its later editions.

In the first edition it represents a morning scene at Nihombashi as seen from Suruga Street, in which the van of daimyo's procession is about to cross the bridge, and some fishmongers and greengrocers on their way back from the morning market are trying to clear the street for it to pass. But in the later editions a number of people are shown thronging the bridge. The titles of the later editions are either "Procession Starts" or "Busy Scene of Yedo."

Creative Genius

The Hoyeido edition of the Tokaido series clearly reveals the creative genius of Hiroshige. In it the picture "Sunrise at Shinagawa" displays two samurai each with a bow on his shoulder and two others each with a ryogake (a pair of boxes or valises fixed to each end of a wooden pole) on his shoulders.

But in the later editions it is called "Departure of the Lord," showing gun-carriers behind the bow-carriers and carriers of black-haired spears behind the box-carriers. There is a picture entitled "Kawasaki" which represents the ferry of the Rokugo River. In its first edition the ferryman is seen bending his head a little downward, while in the later editions he has his head turned sideways.

The most striking incongruities are seen in the picture "Totsuka." In its first edition is exhibited a fully-clothed traveller who is just alighting from a pack-horse onto a bench of a tea-house having a signboard with the house name of "Komeya" on it; but in the later editions he is represented to be about to get on the horse, taking hold of the saddle.

The tea-house itself is very different from that of the first edition. A lattice-window, which does not exist in the first edition, is found in the later editions. Of the picture "Odawara," which describes the hand-barrow ferry of the Sakawa River, there are several different editions, and in each case the mountains and human figures are remarkably different in shape and presentation.

Among other Tokaido landscapes of the Hoyeido publication, the picture "Kambara," which represents a night scene of a lonely post-town covered with snow, is a famous work. In the first edition it appears to have been drawn by applying the technique of tembokashi, that is, by making the upper part of the sky dark and its lower part less dark.

In one of its later editions one of the mountains on the background is scumbled in dark blue. In the picture "Maruko," which depicts a quiet vernal scene of a roadside tea-house in a pastoral setting, the name of the place is spelt as "mariko" instead of "maruko." In many of the later editions of "Hamamatsu," which shows a few kumosuke (palanquin bearers) warming themselves at fire in a wayside in midwinter, no window is drawn on the tower of the Hamamatsu castle, which is visible in the distance.

In the later editions of "Chiriu," which portrays a distant view of a horse fair in early summer, there is no mountain painted in black. In the first edition of "Kuwana" the perspective of the castle trees is clearly represented in black; but in the later editions this distinction is not discernible. In the first edition of "Yokkaichi," representing a traveller trudging his way on a bridge across the Miye River, the lower part of his raincoat is slightly scumbled, while in the later editions there is no such scumbling.

The picture "Shoh-no" is considered one of the renowned works of the Tokaido series. Its first edition can be distinguished from the later editions by the distinct expression of the Japanese characters "Take-no-uchi" and "Gojusan Tsughi," which are respectively visible on the Japanese umbrella half opened by the traveller. In some editions the characters "Gojusan Tsughi" are very indistinctly expressed, and in some others they are not expressed at all. Furthermore, there are editions in which even the characters "Take-no-uchi" are not found.

Later Prints

In some editions of the well-known picture "Kameyama," which ranks next to "Shoh-no" and "Kambara," the wooden doors of the castle gate near the stone wall is shaded all over in black. These editions may be thought to have been printed a little later than the first. In the picture "Ohtsu," the main theme of which is the tea-house of Hashirii, there is a mountain on the right hand which is represented in thin black or green, and a mass of cloud scumbled in dark blue in the center.

The first edition of Hiroshighe's landscape prints have these special touches. The Hoyeido edition of the "Tokaido Gojusan Tsughi" (Fifty-three States on the Tokaido) was published in succession during a period extending from the fourth year of Tempoh to the spring of the following year (1833-1834).

In about the twelfth and thirteenth years of Tempoh (1841-1842) a series called "Gyosho Tokaido," named so because of the printing of the title in the semi-cursive style, was published by Yeyoshi and Yetatsu. Later on, the printing blocks were transferred to the Yamadaya. This series of Hiroshighe's pictures is highly thought of by Minoru Uchida, an authority on Hiroshighe's works.

He says: "Only those who can appreciate the first editions of color prints can truly appreciate this series." It appears that this series has passed through many editions. Uchida is of the opinion that it will be as difficult today to secure a complete set of the first edition of this series as of the Hoyeido edition of the "Tokaido Gojusan Tsughi."

Gyosho Tokaido

The first edition of the "Gyosho Tokaido" is only found in the Yatatsu edition, but there is an edition of this series which, though printed by Yetatsu, has a circular mark with the character "hama" on it. This kind of edition is not the first edition. The first edition of the "Gyosho Tokaido" was published before the thirteenth year of Tempoh (1842).

The picture "Tsuchiyama" in this series, which is also entitled "Mount Suzuka in the Rain," represents a daimyo's procession. In it are seen two men-servant carrying a cased spear and an armour-box covered with oilcloth each on their shoulder, followed by two forerunners equipped with raingear. All are represented with light touches. In the first edition, however, there is no rain and, moreover, the sky seems blue and clear. In the later editions a heavy rainfall is represented, probably to make the picture fit in with the idea of the famous line of the Omurobushi song: "Rain falls over Mt. Tsuchi, while it is bright at Saka and cloudy at Mt. Suzuka."

The scene at the Nihombashi Bridge at dawn in "Gyosho Tokaido" also underwent changes as more editions were printed. For instance, the Yamada edition of it presents quite a constructional change when it is compared with the first edition and, moreover, it bears a great resemblance to the corresponding piece in the "Tokaido Gojusan Tsugu" published by the Hoyeido, except that there are three maidens in it instead of two puppies that are found in the latter.

Several years later another series of colour prints entitled "Reisho Tokaido" was published for sale. It is called so because title is written in reisho (simplified style). The publisher was Seijiro Maruya. According to Uchida, this series of pictures does not seem to have had a large sale. In order to substantiate his assumption, he points out that all the pieces of it are clearly printed, and that the blocks are not worn out. Even then, the first edition is excellent, for the colouration is elegant, sedate and refined. In the later editions the pictures are somewhat stiff and lack softness.

Yeisen

The "Kisokaido Rokujuku Tsughi," which is nearly as famous as the "Tokaido Gojusan Tsughi," was partly painted by Keisai Yeisen and partly by Hiroshighe. The first twenty-four pictures are the work of Yeisen and the remaining forty-six of Hiroshighe. It is probable that some unpleasant trouble arose between painter Yeisen and the publisher of the Hoyeido, with the result that the latter broke off his relations with the former who always led a Bohemian life. After that Yeisen must have asked Hiroshighe to continue the painting of the rest of the series.

However, some say that Yeisen, who was indignant at the publisher's arbitrary manner, gave up painting for a while and confined himself to a villa at Neghishi, Tokyo. Yeisen signed his name on the first part of the first edition of the "Kisokaido," which he had painted; but his seal was taken away from the later editions which are thought to have been printed by the publisher after he had broken off his relations with him.

The greatest work in the Kisokaido series is perhaps "Seba," which was painted by Hiroshighe. This published after the publication of the series was transferred to the Kinjudo, and it shows a scene where an evening moon is seen hanging on some branches of a willow tree by the riverside. In one of the later editions of this picture, as Uchida states, a part of the forest represented earlier is left out.

In making an examination of its several later editions, I find no sign of such omission beyond remarkable difference in colouring in each of them. The reddish cloud overhanging the full moon differs somewhat both in shape and colour in some editions. The excellent piece next to this picture is "Nagakubo," which represents a long bridge illumined by the moon. In some editions a pale mountain is shown, as if it were afloat far beyond the bridge, but in other editions no such mountain is visible.

Landscape Pointer

Hiroshighe was, needless to say, a painter of highway landscape and of noted places of Yedo (Tokyo). According to Yone Noguchi, Hiroshighe loved Yedo as a true-born Yedoman and exhibited this affection for his home town in many of his landscapes. His first set of landscape paintings was the "Toh-to Meisho" (Noted Places in the Eastern Capital) in ten pieces, which was published by Shohzo Kawaguchi.

This series is popularly known as the "Ichiyusai Gaki Toh-to Meisho." According to Kihachiro Matsuki, a picture dealer, with the exception of "Ryogoku no Yoi-zuki" (Evening Moon at Ryogoku), all the pieces which do not bear the name and address of Kawaguchi, the publisher, are later editions.

Among Hiroshighe's numerous different series of noted placed in Yedo, another "Toh-to Meisho" in 21 pieces contains many masterpieces. This series was published by the Kikakudo, whose proprietor was Kihei Sanoya, who was elliptically or popularly called Sano-ki. The pieces which have the name and address of this publisher in red characters on right sides of marginal spaces belong to the first edition or the one nearer to it.

Those which have black characters are thought to be later editions. And those which do not have the publisher's name are far later editions. Another series called the "Yedo Meisho" in eleven pieces was also published by the Kikakudo. The first edition of "Fukagawa Tomioka Hachiman" in this series represents a large torii on the left and a large cycad on the right; and the sea is seen in the distance.

In a later edition, however, the same picture represents the morning sun peeping out of the horizon throught the torii. There is another series of noted places in Yedo, which is entitled "Sunago Zuri Yedo Meisho" (Gold-foil Prints of Noted Places in Yedo). This consists of five pieces and was published by Izu-ichi. But in the later editions the ghenji-gumo (golden clouds) have been left out, and so they have become unworthy of the original title.

"Suburbs of Yedo"

What is looked upon as one of the most excellent works of Hiroshighe is the "Yedo Kinko Hakkei" (Eight Views of the Suburbs of Yedo) in eight pieces. At first, this was published as a private edition by a rich amateur comic poet, whose pen name was Daihaido-Nomimasu (drink from a big cup), and it was intended to be distributed among his friends and acquaintances.

Each of the pictures has three or four comic verses on it. When this series was offered as merchandise, the characters "Published by the Daihaido" and one or two verses were left out from each of the pictures, and for that reason, only one or two verses remain.

Hiroshighe's later great work "Meisho Yedo Hyakkei" (Hundred Views of Noted Places in Yedo) in 119 pieces was the most circulated among all his series. Four pictures belonging to it were painted by Hiroshighe II. There is a remarkable difference between its first and later editions.

For example, in the first edition of "Oh-hashi Atake no Yudachi" (Evening Shower at Atake near the Oh-hashi Bridge), which is thought the best masterpiece in this series, the upper clouds are shown as if they were hanging unsymmetrically. But in the later editions these clouds are uniformly scumbled. It is well known that there is a strange edition of this picture in which are represented two small boats in light black near the other side of the river.

The early edition of "Fukagawa Kiba" represents a light cloud as hanging in the somewhat upper part of the center. In the first edition of "Fukagawa Suzaki Jyuman Tsubo," which represents a large eagle soaring in a circle in the sky, mica was used for the bird's beak. In "Bikuni-bashi Setchu" (the Bikuni Bridge in Snow), which is said to be a spurious work by Hiroshighe II mica powder was also used to paint the roof of the riverside house.

Artistic Value

Many of Hiroshighe's colour prints, owing to repeated publications for commercial purpose, have lost their original artistic value. When the first edition of them was printed, the printer faithfully obeyed the painter's instructions and printed the pictures with great care. But as they went through several editions, the blocks became worn out and the printer grew less and less careful in printing.

In this connection, it may be added that while the publishers earned substantial profits by selling prints, the engravers, though working hard, had to remain satisfied with small wages. In January in the tenth year of Bunsei (1827) Juppensha Ikku's Takarabune Katsura no Hobashira, an illustrated story, was published by the Erindo. This was illustrated by Hiroshighe.

The block-engravers, who always laboured hard, had not the hope, as the painters had, of being known to the public. Fortunately, however, some of them, because of their superior merit, became known to posterity. As for the printers, their names remain mostly unknown. In the Yedo Zakura Koh-moku, which was published in the second year of Ghenroku (1689), some block-engravers' names are mentioned.

And in the early period of colour prints—that is in the age of Harunobu—the names of several engravers are mentioned in some writings. In the later period many engravers used to put their names on the pictures, so that a considerable number of their names are known to us. On the other hand, it was seldom that the names of the printers appeared on the pictures.

Few Exceptions

To quote a few exceptions, on the jacket of Harunobu's medium-size colour print titled "Shimpan Furyu Shiki no Hana," the name of Hachigoro Ogawa, the printer, is printed side by side with the name of Matsugoro Endo, the engraver, between the names of painter Harunobu and Toh-bei Sanukiya, proprietor of the Sankodo publishing house. The name of another printer, Koshi Yumoto, is printed together with that of painter Harunobu Suzuki and engraver Goroku Endo on a certain print.

On another print appears the name of printer Hatcho Ogawa along with Harunobu and engraver Richo Morishita. In the later period, the names of printers Sadagoro and Dai-kyu were printed on the pictures "Shinagawa" and "Fukagawa" belong to the "Toh-to Fuji Sanjuroku Kei" (Thirty-six views of Fuji Seen from Yedo), which was published in March in the first year of Man-yen (1860).

In "Goyu" of Hiroshighe's Hoyeido edition of the Tokaido series the names of Heibei as printer and Jirobei as engraver appear on the signboard of an inn shown in the print. If fresh researches are made there is no reason to doubt that names of more printers will be discovered.

By looking at Hiroshighe's landscape prints, one cannot but be attracted by their unassuming pastoral charm, sweet and mellow beauty in isolation and, above all, the warmth of their aesthetic elegance and dignity.

This great painter, through his new technique of painting, rebelled against the sensuousness of nishikiye, and animated by an artistic bravery drew pictures to expose the eloquent, responsive and mute beauty of the objects of Nature.

Hence, it is obvious that his rise as a master landscape painter not only marked the end of the old art of colour prints in Japan, but also spurred the emergence of a new style of printed pictures in the country, which subsequently earned international popularity owing to their intrinsic merits. Indeed, the landscape prints of Hiroshighe signify the quintessence of the art of Japanese wood colour prints.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 7 In Kira's Garden

A red, hairy crab walked slowly sideways across the bridge. The tide had receded, and the water in the moat had sunk low. It was a little past noon, and the usual busy traffic over the bridge of Gofuku-bashi had dwindled down to an occasional passer-by or two.

The crab's crawl changed to a rapid scuttle as rapid footsteps approached its back. A young servant from the broiled-eel shop, carrying a pail in one hand, hurried over the bridge in the direction of Lord Kira's house. Every day, since Lord Kira had come to Gofuku-bashi, this servant had passed over the bridge at the same time in the same way with the same pail in his hand.

The servant went to the kitchen-entrance of Lord Kira's house.

"Master Hanaki!" he called out, "I have brought the loaches. Where shall I put them? I won't be responsible if the cat eats them again."

Ichibei Hanaki, the kitchen attendant, was working inside.

"Hoi, don't put them there," he shouted. "This package has to be carried out through that door."

"What a mess," said the servant, looking round the kitchen. "Are you going to remove?"

"No, we are going to remove the unnecessary articles to the store-room."

"Yah, you are telling lies again. Everybody knows that the household is going to remove to Matsuzaka-cho in Honjo."

"What, is the news out already?"

"Why, yesterday, didn't ten junk-loads of baggage leave this place?"

"Shut up! Don't talk about such things."

"Shall I bring the loaches as usual?"

"H'm. Let me see. . ."

"It's no use bringing them to an empty house."

"Of course, we won't pay you for what we don't receive. We have been commanded to keep silent about the day of our removal. I have to get permission first."

Ichibei stepped down from the stool on which he had been standing to take down a tool-box from a high shelf, and going to the door of the kitchen-officer, peeped in.

Ninemon Nakazato, the kitchen-officer, was in. After a noisy argument with Ninemon, Ichibei returned to the kitchen doorway.

"Hoi, eel broiler."

"What?"

"Your shop has received our patronage for a long time. You will not divulge our secrets?"

"It profits us nothing to talk of things which you don't approve of. . . ."

"To be sure. Well, this household is going to remove today. Therefore, we won't need your loaches from tomorrow."

"Eh So sudden as all that. . . ."

"Don't say anything to the other tradesmen."

"Of course not. Why should I say anything?"

"By the way, will you go to the garden and feed the white-headed cranes with those loaches. I have to pack up all the articles here by sundown, and besides, I am clad in this working apparel."

"Is it all right for me to go to the garden?"

"We will allow you to do so today."

The eel-broiler lifted up the pail, and passed through the Middle Gate. The garden was littered with huge packages ready for removal. Even the stone-lanterns and precious plants on which Kira had spent a fortune were wrapped round with straw coverings. It looked as though the garden itself was ready for a removal. A lonely atmosphere prevailed over the spacious grounds.

"Who's that?"

A sharp voice made the servant jump. A young man was approaching him from the lakeside. The servant put down his pail with a start.

"I am the servant from the broiled-eel shop," he said in a voice that quavered. "I always bring the loaches to feed the cranes."

"Whose permission did you get to enter this garden?"

The young man's voice was hostile. He wore a white, short-sleeved upper garment, and a brown hakama. His feet were thrust into tall wooden sandals. His slim form and proud bearing betokened that he was the son of a lord. His black brows were drawn together in a frown on a pale, thin face. In his hand he held a small bow, to which an arrow was attached.

The servant from the broiled-eel shop suddenly bent his knees and knelt on the ground. He had guessed that the menacing young man was none other than the eldest son of Lord Kira, Sahyoe-no-Suke.

"It won't do! Get out! Impertinent fool!" The young lord's tones were coldly furious.

"Y y yes " stammered the unfortunate man who had brought the loaches. "I I will leave the loaches here ."

"Loaches? I don't want them. Take them away!"

The man stood there for a moment undecided what to do. Sahyoe-no-Suke turned towards the house and called out.

"Magobei! Magobei! There is an impertinent rascal in the garden. Come here quick, and beat him out!"

The young lord, without waiting for Magobei, fixed an arrow to his bow-string, and raised it to take aim.

The man from the broiled-eel shop whirled round with a yelp of terror, and fled out of the Middle Gate at a stumbling run.

(To Be Continued)

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OUTPUT OF TUNG OIL IN CHINA SURVEYED

Production Almost Entirely Confined to Continent—U.S. Hit By Loss of Supplies

Completely deprived of the channels of imports of all important commodities of Chinese origin in consequence of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States is sorely hit by the fast-falling stocks of tung oil, for the production of this commodity is almost entirely confined to China and it is only China that has satisfied the demand in America for this oil for many years.

Surveying the state of tung oil production in China and reviewing the tonages of this commodity shipped abroad from there for the past few years, an article in a bulletin published by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute says:

"Tung oil, essentially a drying oil, is scientifically classified into two varieties, one of Chinese origin and the other Japanese. Both are taken from paulownia seeds by extraction. In addition to its traditional use for making paints, oil cloth and oil paper, tung oil now commands an ever-increasing demand in the manufacture of electric insulators and chemical requirements.

"In pre-war years, tung oil production in Central China was estimated at approximately 100,000 tons a year, and in South China at 7,000 tons, thereby making a total of approximately 107,000 tons a year. According to figures for the years 1936-8, the total annual production in China averaged 208,273 tons. This covers 99 per cent of the total world production.

Centers of Production

"The production of tung oil in China is centered in the provinces of Szechwan, Hupei, Hunan, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Kwangsi, while the cultivation of paulownia, is an important agricultural occupation in China.

"The production of paulownia seeds during 1937 stood at 8,525,000 piculs, including 2,750,000 piculs from Szechwan and 2,500,000 piculs from Hunan. Of the total output of paulownia seeds, 2,985,000 piculs or approximately 180,000 tons are used up for the production of tung oil.

"Tung oil produced in the provinces of Hupei, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Kwangsi are customarily collected in Hankow, Shanghai and Hongkong, while most of the production in Szechwan and Hunan is delivered to Hankow by reason of geographic advantages. As a natural consequence, market prices of tung oil, prior to the China Affair, were subjected to countrywide fluctuations according to the stocks in Hankow.

Following the outbreak of the China Affair, there developed a considerable change in the channels of deliveries till, finally, the exports of tung oil from China came to a halt subsequent to the complete blockade of the Burma route in consequence of the war of Greater East Asia.

Leading Export Commodity

"Of the large vaiety of commodities formerly shipped abroad from China, tung oil led the list in terms of volume. The following table shows the destinations and tonnages of tung oil exports from China from 1931 to 1940 inclusive:

Tung Oil Exports From China
(In unit of 1 metric ton)

Destination	1938	1939	1940
Hongkong	55,810.0	30,066.0	15,348.2
U. S. A.	5,687.2	697.7	4,179.9
Britain	2,026.2	623.8	1,017.8
Germany	1,480.4	284.1	—
France	1,0795	5.0	73.9
Burma	—	—	1,824.0
Others	3,494.4	1,825.0	803.4
Total	69,577.7	33,501.6	23,247.2

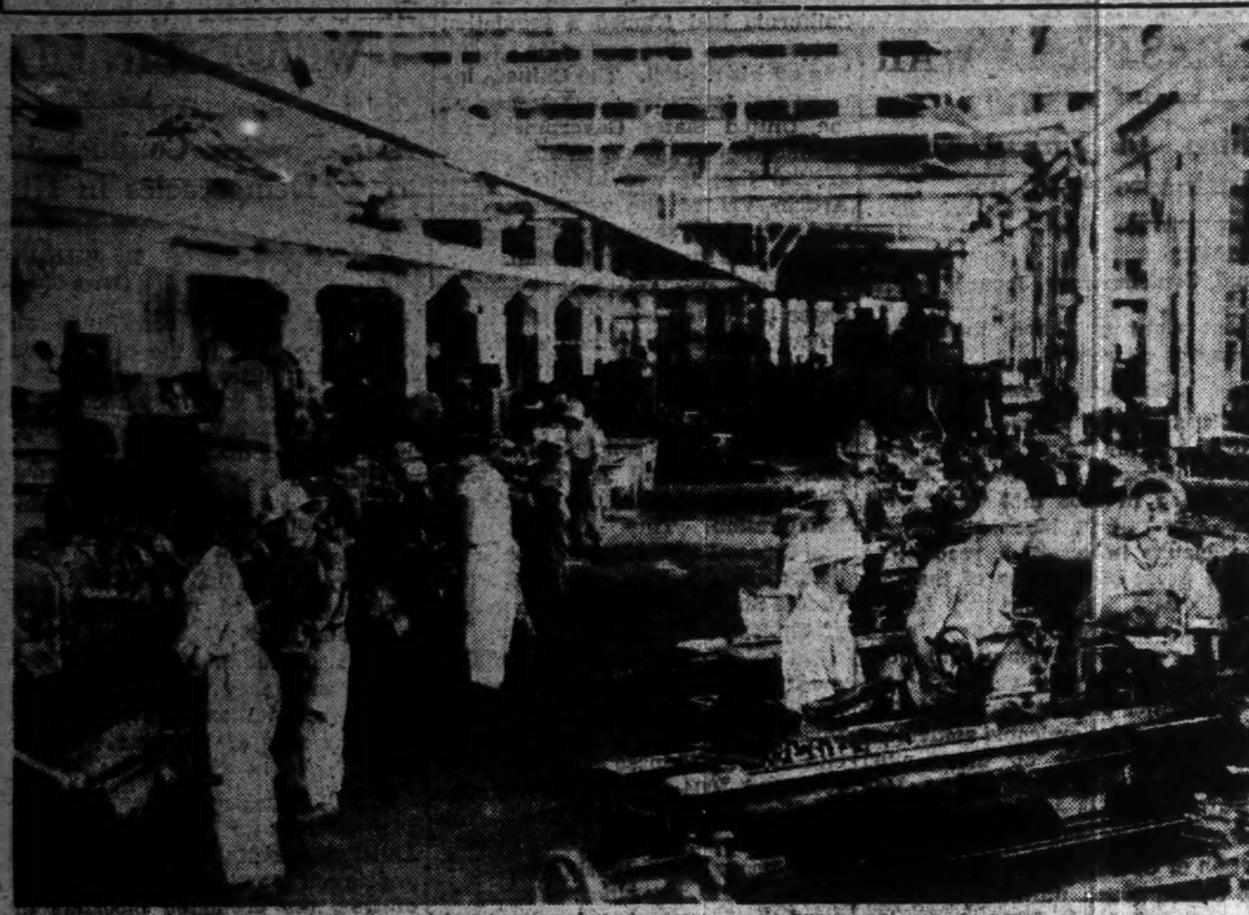
"In connection with the gradual fall in the volume of tung oil exports from China, it deserves notice that Hongkong ranks first in the tonnage of this commodity arriving from the Chinese continent. However, the greater part of the arrivals at Hongkong was transhipped to the United States inasmuch as 70 per cent of the volume reaching the island was forwarded to the United States.

"The following table shows the percentages of tung oil shipments to the United States in comparison with the total volume of exports from China during the five years ending 1939 (shown in unit of 1 metric ton):

Year	Total Volume	To U.S.A.	Percentage
1935	73,885	53,606	72.6
1936	86,738	65,445	75.5
1937	102,978	72,745	70.6
1938	69,579	42,022	61.8
1939	39,340	27,505	70.1

"In view of the ever-increasing demand for this oil and of the complete blockade of channels of supplies from Chinese sources, it is felt quite certain that the United States is now suffering from the fast-falling stocks of this oil, needed in its wartime industries."

Filipinos Contribute



Manila plants which used to produce war materials to be employed against us are now scenes of brisk activity with contented Filipino workers turning out munitions to be used against their erstwhile oppressors.

REGISTRATION ASKED OF HEMP EQUIPMENT

Instructions Issued by Commerce Ministry Ordering Notification by March 20

The registration of hemp fiber conditioning equipment throughout Japan Proper must be carried out by March 20 in accordance with the instructions issued by the Commerce and Industry Ministry with a view to facilitating the healthy development of the hemp spinning and weaving industries in the country, says the Nippon Sangyo.

In this connection, the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in the name of the Chief of the Fiber Bureau, issued notifications to all prefectural governments, prohibiting the transfer or alteration of the equipment of hemp fiber factories from February 10 to March 20, adding that any factory equipment of similar nature shall be treated in the same way with necessary modifications.

The kinds of factory equipment to be registered in accordance with the notification of the Commerce and Industry Ministry are as follows:

Those to Be Registered

(1) All the factory equipment specified in the Commerce and Industry Ministry Ordinance entitled the "Ordinance concerning the fiber industry equipment."

The equipment involves:

1. (a) Equipment ready for operation and which had been already installed when the ordinance stated above came into force.

   (b) Equipment ready for operation and whose installation and operation has been recognized by the Commerce and Industry Ministry in accordance with the "Ordinance concerning the fiber industry equipment."

2. Factory equipment which is not specified in the "Ordinance concerning the fiber industry equipment."

It is requested by the Commerce and Industry Ministry that the registration of any fiber manufactory equipment now undergoing repairs be registered after the repair work is completed.

In collaboration with the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the Hemp Control Association held a meeting of its officials recently with the presence of representatives of the Army, Navy, and the Commerce and Industry Ministry, in order to conduct a deliberative study of all matters with direct bearings on the expansion of the hemp fiber industry, which under the extraordinary situation in which Japan stands at present is regarded as one of the most important clothing materials.

Perfect agreement was reached among the attendants at the meeting concerning the measures to adjust the price of hemp products, the supply of labor and material. The Hemp Control Association, based on the agreement reached at the meeting, is expected to start activities in order to accelerate the healthy development of the hemp industry in the country.

Bill Clearings

February 9
(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	264,581	146,958
Balance	90,996	27,193

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.10	—0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	82.60	—1.00
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	76.50	—0.90
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% ..	108.15	Same

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY IN SPHERE STUDIED

Ass'n to Soon File Report With Planning Board on Establishment of Industry

The Electric Chemical Association which, in response to the request of the Planning Board, has been conducting a study of various matters mentioned below in order to facilitate the establishment of a regional electric chemical industry plan by the Government, is expected to file its report with the Planning Board by the end of this month. It is expected that the presentation of the report by the Electric Chemical Association will considerably facilitate the establishment of a final plan by the authorities to develop electric chemical industries in Greater East Asia, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The subjects of which the Electric Chemical Association has been conducting studies are as follows:

(1) Re-adjustment of the locations of the electric chemical industrial centers in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and the Southern regions.

(2) Localities suited for the establishment of electric chemical industrial centers in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, with reference to the possibilities of further development of the electric chemical industries in their present seats in Japan Proper.

(3) Possibilities of the development of electric chemical industries in Greater East Asia as factors of Japan's export trade in the future.

(4) The course to be followed by the electric chemical industries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(5) The resources of electric power in Greater East Asia.

Other Studies Made

In addition to the items of study enumerated above, the Electric Chemical Association has also been studying various affairs which are essential for the establishment of the new electric chemical industrial centers. They are:

(1) The quantities of raw-materials, and fuels obtainable and the expected cost of production per ton.

(2) The electricity required in producing one ton of the product in view.

(3) The manpower obtainable at the spot (engineers, clerks, skilled workers and unskilled workers, and so on).

(4) The quantity and quality of water necessary for the production of a ton of the product in view.

(5) The area and suitability of the ground necessary for the construction of offices, power plants and other buildings.

(6) The relations with collateral industries.

(7) Matters of first importance relative to the development of the electric chemical industries in different regions selected as the seats of such industries.

(8) Welfare promotion facilities for the employes.

(9) The present stage of technical development in various places selected for the establishment of the offices, power plants, and others.

(10) The possibility of constructing the power plants and other structures by means of home-made materials only.

(11) The cost of construction of the power plants, and the time required for their construction.

PROFIT-TAKE CAUSES MIXED TONE ON MART

Bulls Go in for Differences as New Highs Seen Over Wide Range

With a fair amount of profit-taking effected by the bull camp as a wide range of listed issues attained new highs, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a less animated scene yesterday and quotations closed in a mixed trend with the single exception of the spot market.

In the long-term section, Japan Nickel and Japan Sand Iron continued to rise ¥2.20 and ¥1.70 respectively, and Furukawa Electric Machinery, Toa Tobacco and Ikegai Automobile stepped up ¥1.40, ¥1.30 and ¥1.20 respectively. On the other hand, Kanebo Spinning and Tokyo Rayon softened ¥1,00 and ¥1.20 respectively due to profit-taking unloadings.

A similar trend was found in the short-term section. The bourse issue and other prime issues turned a shade easier in the afternoon session.

The spot market was invariably active. In addition to the moderate gains scored by numerous industrials, Chosen Heavy Industrial jumped up ¥1.70, Japan Rayon ¥1.30 and Kawasaki Heavy industrial ¥1.20.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issue in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Kanebo Spinning (50)...	128.0	129.7	—
Sino-Japan Spin (50)...	83.5	84.0	84.5
Teikoku Rayon (50).....	—	78.3	—
Kurashiki Rayon (50)...	—	—	73.0
Toa Hemp Ind (50)......	75.6	74.0	75.2
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)..	97.9	98.0	—
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)...	78.7	—	79.1
Showa Elec Ind (50)....	82.5	82.8	83.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)....	75.0	75.6	75.3
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	96.7	97.7	97.4
O. S. K. (50)	87.3	89.0	88.6
Nissan Steamship (50).	68.6	69.5	69.2
Mitsubishi Mining (50).	90.7	90.9	91.8
Ishihara Ind (50)......	70.2	70.7	71.2
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50).	109.0	109.6	111.4
M'bishi Elec Mach (50).	90.7	90.9	91.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.5	66.1	66.0
Japan Beer (50)........	—	95.9	97.5
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	47.0	47.4	47.6
Asahi Glass (50).......	100.9	99.5	99.5
Toa Tobacco (50).......	101.3	101.5	102.7
Manchou Tobacco (50)..	90.5	90.6	90.8

Short-Term Section

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new...	85.2	5.4	4.9	85.1
N. Y. K.. new	83.4	3.6	2.6	82.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind..	98.1	8.2	7.2	97.4
Kanebo Spin. new..	77.3	7.4	6.4	76.5
Teikoku Rayon, new	69.5	9.5	8.7	68.8
Hitachi Iron Works.	96.0	6.3	4.8	95.0
Osaka Exch. new...	45.7	5.7	5.2	45.2
Japan Steel Tube...	71.6	1.7	0.7	70.7
Japan Oil	77.0	7.1	6.1	76.1
S. M. R.	74.7	4.8	4.6	74.6
N. Y. K.. old	97.8	7.8	7.1	97.1
Hokkaido Coal	76.4	6.4	6.0	76.0
Kanebo Spin. old...	128.7	8.7	8.4	128.1
Toyo Rayon, new...	61.7	1.7	1.1	61.2
Kokura Iron Works.	56.8	6.8	6.6	56.6
Japan Beer, new...	47.6	7.9	7.6	47.7
Japan Sugar, new..	68.5	8.5	8.4	68.4
Ensuiko Sugar	65.6	6.6	5.6	66.6
Japan Mining	63.9	3.9	3.5	63.5
Manchu Heavy Ind..	65.9	5.9	4.6	64.8

SILKS IN YOKOHAMA KEEP FAIRLY ACTIVE

Authorities Considering Alteration in Methods of Testing, Inspecting Raw Silk

Special to the Nippon Times

YOKOHAMA, February 9.—The raw silk market was moderately active and even strong last week with a keen demand from the interior. Supply of home use silk, Test A, was tight, and comparatively costly export silk was eagerly sought for in its stead at prices stiffened again to the highest January levels, namely at ¥1,745 for white 20/22 deniers, grade D, and at ¥1,730 for white 27/29 deniers, grade D.

The fact deserves notice that the demand was shifting from white 13/15 deniers to 20/22 deniers evidently because of the production allotment of silk fabrics this year being made more and more for the common grades for general use than for the high grades for luxurious use, and consequently, white 13/15 deniers tended rather heavier and closed for the week at ¥1,740 for Grade D.

The futures market was open but only nominally, and there was little business to transact. But the undertone was strong in sympathy with the spot market. On January 30, the transactions outstanding on it totaled 2,017 bales as against 2,491 bales a week before.

Arrivals and Re-Shipments

During January, 1943, the total arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama and Kobe amounted to 17,101 bales and the total re-shipments from the same ports to the interior to 13,395 bales. Compared with January, 1942, the arrivals gained 4,612 bales and the re-shipments lost 8,289½ bales. The stocks held in both ports on January 31 amounted to 5,107 bales. These figures are based on the Yokohama Raw Silk Merchant's Guild returns.

News appeared on the 6th that the Agriculture and Forestry authorities were considering an alteration in the methods of testing and inspection of raw silk in compliance with the national railway traffic policy, and the sending of inspectors from the Yokohama and Kobe Silk Conditioning Houses to silk reeling mills in the provinces, where they will take a few test pieces from the books of raw silk and seal the bales, after which the raw silk will be tested for grading. If this is actually possible, it would prove a way to greatly save time, labor and cost of forwarding the bulky packages of raw silk from the interior to the export ports for receiving the tests at the Silk Conditioning Houses there and of re-shipping at least the greater part of them to the interior for disposal there at the present time, when the export business is not yet so active. In that event, the commission business in Yokohama and Kobe will be entirely done without.

Round-Table Meet Held

On February 6, a round-table conference was held at the official residence of the Agriculture and Forestry Minister between the Government officials concerned and representatives of chief silk reelers, short silk fiber manufacturers, their associations, and the Raw Silk Control Company to consider the reorganization of the silk manufacturing business in a way to meet the existing situation in the national raw silk industry.

The meeting deliberated on the possibilities of reorganizing fundamentally the present silk industrial management structure, and finally agreed upon the establishment of a big silk manufacturing company to act as the pivot of the industry, combining all manufacturers of raw silk (except hand-reel and dupion silk manufacturers) and short silk fire, and the appointment of a council in the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry between the officials and the people, headed by the Vice-Minister of the Ministry, for rapidly forming a concrete plan for the firm establishment of a new silk industrial management structure.

Purpose of Proposal

The purport of the official proposal is to reorganize the existing silk industrial management structure and to establish a silk manufacturing company as the main body of the national enterprises for the purpose of effecting a thorough change in the principal object of the raw silk industry from export business into home trade and making it pursue smoothly its mission as an important national industry; and as such carry out most satisfactorily by its management the plan for the production of silk according to the object of use, while the materials and labor are utilized rationally and the surplus equipment and labor applied to other important national uses, thereby meeting the progress of the state of things and stabilizing and developing the raw silk industry.

The proposed silk manufacturing company will be of a joint-stock nature and joined by silk reelers (including cooperative reeling mill owners, but not including hand-reel and dupion silk reelers) and short silk fiber manufacturers. Besides the president, the vice-president, and a number of directors and auditors appointed in the head office, the company's officials will be stationed in the provinces, and direct the management of the mills in every district for the smooth execution of business of the company.

The company's business is to consider the ground conditions and other things in accordance with the national plans for the production of raw silk, to decide on mills and works to be operated, and to manufacture through their operation raw silk, short silk fiber, and other silk goods considered suitable for its purposes, under the control of the company.

ECONOMIC WAR OVER TURKEY

Germany at Present Enjoys More Favored Position By Virtue of New Trade Agreement; Anglo-American Tactics Watched

Though not yet actually involved in War, Turkey, being surrounded on all sides by belligerent powers, must of necessity adopt a semi-wartime structure and its internal economic life is growing more and more stringent with the development of the war situation in West Asia. According to information, the Anglo-American camp, with the object of dragging Turkey into the war by May of this year, is intensifying its military, political ad economic pressure on that country, but observers are of opinion that Turkey will adhere to its policy of strict neutrality to the very last moment.

While the world's attention is now focussed on the future progress of economic operations toward Turkey, for the success in which the Anglo-American and Italo-Reich camps are fighting with desperation with a view to bringing that country to a final decision on its political attitude, a recent issue of the magazine International Economic Weekly looks back on the economic relations between Turkey and Germany in the past and how Britain attempted to win the former over to its side in competition with the latter.

Dependent on Germany

During the prewar days, says the magazine, Turkey had been dependent on Germany for almost half of the entire volume of its overseas trade. For instance, during 1938, 52 per cent of its total export and 43 per cent of its total import were transacted with Germany. German products not only found their way into Turkish plants but also into the daily life of the masses among whom the popularity of German goods was surprisingly deep-rooted.

Having made itself an ally of Britain and France under provisions of the Ankara treaty concluded on October 19, 1939, however, Turkey broke off all trade relations with Germany toward the end of that year. However, the economic aid which Turkey had counted on from Britain and France was not forthcoming in practise because the two powers were too much engrossed in the switching over of their own economy from peacetime structure to wartime structure to concern themselves with the affairs of any other country, not to speak of the series of reverses they were suffering at the front. This caused so much oscillation and unrest in the economic world that the Turkish Government found it imperative to reapproach Germany for the reopening of trade relations after the second half of 1940. At first it was decided to conduct provisional transactions on short terms and within the small amount of several million Turkish pounds under the pretext of effecting "settlement of outstanding trade accounts."

Britain Interferes

Persistent attempts were made by Britain to offset these trade relations through the agency of the Great Britain Foreign Trade Association established in May 1940, but Turkey began to strive for release from the alliance with Britain not only politically but economically resuming by degrees an attitude of neutrality in formulating and carrying out its economic policy, Turkey took special care not to irritate or provoke the Axis Powers or anti-Axis Powers, in the meanwhile availing itself of every opportunity to obtain all commodities it required from them, including arms, munitions, transportation materials and machine tools as well as industrial products necessary for daily life.

Thus, out of necessity on the part of Turkey itself, coupled with powerful overtures made by Germany, the German-Turkish trade relationship, which had been broken off, was resuscitated in 1940, and on October 9, 1941, the present new trade agreement was signed to be valid for 18 months or up to the end of March of this year. Under this agreement the two countries were to carry on barter between them to a total value of Mks. 200,000,000, Germany supplying Turkey with war materials, transportation materials and machine tools, while Turkey ships to Germany chromium ores, agricultural produce and other special products.

Advance Worries Britain

The trade agreement between Britain and Turkey was to expire on January 8 of the current year, but Britain, considerably worried over the economic advance of Germany into Turkey, has been working on Turkey since the spring of last year with the object of renewing the agreement on more advantageous terms. In doing so Britain was prompted not only by its intention to interfere with German advance but by the inevitable necessity for securing firm hold of supply sources for provisions and other kinds of supplies required by anti-Axis troops who were gradually being reinforced in West Asia. The negotiations between Britain and Turkey once came to a deadlock in May last year on account of excessive demands made by Britain, but in September, after making certain revisions in the provisions, in favor of Turkey, it is reported, an extension of the existing agreement for another year was decided on as a provisional measure.

Enters U.S.

In the meantime, the United States, which had been increasing its aid toward Britain in a positive manner, offered to Turkey on December 3, 1941, invocation of the Lease-Lend credit to an amount not exceeding $100,000,000 with a view to helping Britain indirectly; but Germany, in retaliation, also granted a credit of Mks. 100,000,000 to Turkey on July 1, 1942. In addition, Germany on December 31, 1942, succeeded in concluding a new agreement with Turkey relative to the supply of chromium ores.

From the above, it would appear as far as economic warfare is concerned that Germany at present has the upperhand of Britain in its counter-offensive, but according to recent information almost all the ships entering Turkish ports are those of Britain or other enemy countries, which fact precludes the hasty conclusion that Anglo-Turkish trade relations are necessarily declining.

Hostilities Include Ideological Warfare

(Continued from Page 6)

motive. This being the fixed Axis policy, it is highly necessary that Japan, Germany and Italy should prosecute their ideological warfare against Britain and the United States to exclude the rise of misgivings and misapprehensions in the minds of others races and peoples in connection with their project of organizing a new international order.

Prior to the start of the current European war, a series of booklets under the title of "Next War" was compiled by the British military critic, Liddell Hart. One of them called "Next War and Propaganda" by Sidney Rogerson contains certain fundamental deductions. It says that the totalitarian States cannot be impressed any longer by the advocacy of the ideals of "democracy and internationalism" and adds that the authoritarian nations have become so determined to carve their own way of life that anything which savours of old order and old ideas are repugnant to them. In this way, he recognizes the difficulty of the "democratic" nations to launch a successful thought warfare against the totalitarian States.

It is obvious that Japan, Germany and Italy are enjoying a better position than Britain and the United States in the prosecution of thought warfare. Entire Europe, except Bolshevist Russia, is now participating with Germany and Italy in the construction of a new order in that part of the world. The nations of Greater East Asia are also marching with Japan to establish a co-prosperity sphere in this part of the globe. The emergence of these two feelings for bloc harmony has become a concrete fact, because the Axis Powers are conducting their ideological warfare against the "democracies" in a highly efficient manner.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1943

The Disintegration of Britain

A recent dispatch from London reports that the British Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden, introduced in the House of Commons a bill designed to bring about a general reform in the system of the British Diplomatic Service. The pending bill, according to the dispatch, stipulates, among other measures, a provision to the effect that every Englishman shall be eligible for the Diplomatic Service, without restriction save his ability, and that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs shall have the power to appoint at his own discretion any Englishman under thirty years of age as a diplomat without the customary examinations.

The dispatch further reports that every London paper has commented favorably on the bill and that the Daily Telegraph has taken the task upon itself to point out that while the diplomatists in the past had to deal almost exclusively with political matters, they must now have a reasonable understanding of social, economic, industrial and technical problems due to the rapid development of world affairs. The pending bill, the Telegraph adds, is designed particularly to meet the new demand.

To a casual observer, the bill in question may be just one of those hundreds of bills being introduced in the British Parliament each year. However, studied in the light of the present political, economic and social conditions in Britain, the bill reveals its far-reaching implications.

The fact that persons in the British Diplomatic Service have always belonged to the plutocratic aristocracy needs no explanation here. For the present purpose, however, it suffices to say that the common people in Britain have been deprived of their opportunity to participate in the Diplomatic Service regardless of their aptitude for the field. As a matter of fact it has been customary for the personnel of the British Foreign Service to take stupid pride in their aristocratic origin which accounts for their uniform snobbery. Curiously enough, the British public, allegedly a profound lover of democracy, has raised no serious question so far against this exclusive system.

But the war has brought revolutionary changes in every field of endeavor in Britain. In the first place, the masses in Britain have come to the realization under the stress of the war that they can no longer entrust the country's foreign affairs to their aristocratic diplomatists. They are almost irreconcilably convinced that the stubborn complacency of their diplomatists—privileged, well-provided, self-satisfied, conservative—has been largely responsible for the intensification of the ill feelings and the cut-throat competitions between those "have" and "have-not" countries during the period of twenty years following the First World War and for plunging the whole world into the current titanic upheaval:

In the second place, the British masses are increasingly convinced that they are the worst victims of the current war. They know that they are being exposed to untold dangers and miseries of the current war simply because of the failure of their self-seeking leaders to provide necessary safeguards against the devastating war and its aftermath. It is quite natural, therefore, that they should feel bitterness against their stupidly complacent leaders and especially against the British aristocracy to which belong their incompetent diplomatists who have had no sincerity or willingness to settle international differences by pacific means.

In the third place, the British public is quite bewildered because it is unable to reconcile itself with the claims of its aristocratic war leaders who declare that Britain is fighting the war for the protection and preservation of the "democratic institutions" in the Anglo-Saxon countries. In the midst of the devastating war the common people in Britain are confronted with sheer realities which are entirely undemocratic. They know by daily experience that they are the real victims of the pinch of war economy; they are well aware that, in proportion to their ability to pay, they are forced to carry enormously heavier tax burdens than their aristocratic brothers.

The British war leaders and their aristocratic colleagues, of course, are not unaware of the existing public dissatisfaction and the resentment of the masses against the privileged group. As a matter of fact they keenly realize the imperative necessity of taking some measures in order to appease or counteract the ever-increasing resentment that is threatening the very foundation of British aristocracy. It is in view of this international situation, fraught with immediate dangers to their privileged status, that the bill for the reform of the system of the Diplomatic Service has been introduced in the House of Commons.

It is not proposed here to point out either the merits or the demerits of the bill in question. However, it is a plain fact that the bill, if enacted and enforced, would help expedite a dissolution of the plutocratic aristocracy upon which rests the exclusive system of the British Diplomatic Service.

Furthermore, for those who are conversant with the history and tradition of Britain, it is quite logical to suppose that the disintegration of the British aristocracy would naturally be followed by the dissolution of the British Empire itself. It is needless to say that the British ruling clique is fully aware of this inevitable process. But it now finds itself between the devil and the deep blue sea: it must either take this "popular" measure or face the armed opposition of the indignant masses sooner or later and bring about its own downfall. So it has chosen the former—the introduction of the Diplomatic Service Reform Bill and the much publicized Beveridge Social Security Bill.

These bills, externally considered, also represent Britain's "friendly" gesture to the United States which, as a nation, has always abhored the British Tories who had supported the policy of George III and their legitimate heirs—the present-day British aristocracy. In short, these legislative proposals attest quite clearly to the fact that the British Conservatives are no longer able to maintain their social and political prerogatives in the face of the mounting antagonistic forces at home and abroad.

Under these circumstances, one can easily understand that what seems to be a voluntary measure pursued by the British aristocracy for the sake of the general welfare and the strengthening of the national and international ties is none other than a forced step which is destined to cause its own destruction and the ultimate disintegration and fall of the British Empire itself. True to the old adage, the British aristocracy is now forced to reap what it has sowed.

True Strength

Few sights are more ludicrous than that of a man bragging of strength which he does not possess. He is like a toothless dog barking. Few sights are more detestable than that of a man showing strength when there is no call for it. He is like a dog scratching a shadow. True strength lies within, hidden from the sight of man. It is often the possession of the meek and the humble. The man or nation is truly strong that can bear the heaviest load without a groan, and that can make lighter the burden of fellow-men. (Excerpt from Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings")

A Year Ago Today

Feb. 10, 1942

From Our Own Files

Japanese troops successfully crossed the Johore Strait on February 8 and landed on the island of Singapore. After a week of preparation following the occupation of Johore Bharu on January 31, Japanese Forces have, as the result of the successful landing, at last launched a direct attack on the fortresses of Singapore proper, according to a communique issued yesterday by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

A unit of the Imperial Army carried out a surprise landing on fortified Pulau Ubin Island which commands the Johore Strait. After a fierce hand-to-hand battle, the Japanese occupied a section of the island, states a report from Shanghai.

* * *

The entire Singapore island is in flames after the Japanese Air Force renewed its attacks on the island, the day before yesterday. Shells from heavy guns far behind the Japanese first line are falling thickly on military establishments in the central part of Singapore, according to a report from Shanghai.

* * *

Large formations of the Imperial Army Air Force raided the Palembang airfield, Sumatra, on February 7 and 8 and destroyed 67 enemy planes, 50 on February 7 and 17 on February 8, thus inflicting a fatal blow on the Anglo-Dutch air forces, states a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Following up their raid of the day before, Imperial Army Air Force units on February 7 raided the Mingaladon airfield several times and shot down or destroyed on the ground eleven enemy planes, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday.

* * *

Revealing for the first time the identity of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army contingent operating in the Malay area, the Imperial Headquarters announced yesterday as follows: "The Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army in the Malay region is Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita."

AMERICA'S EXPANSION PLANS THWARTED BY EAST ASIA WAR

Chungking Regime Still Clings to United States Regardless of Latter's Insincere Attitude

By MINORU MAITA

(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

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The establishment of Japanese control over Greater East Asia has considerably diminished Chungking's capacity for long-drawn-out resistance. On top of this, the loss of the Burma Road has placed it in a critical position to gear up its fighting machinery. It is now endeavoring to open an efficient overland link with India to insure the arrival of the much-needed war supplies. However, the almost impassable nature of the Indian-Chinese fronter is hampering the materialization of such a plan. Being confronted with this predicament, it is rapidly enlarging the northwestern transport route with the ultimate object of making Sinkiang its main supply base.

Chungking is still keeping up its so-called war of resistance against Japan in the hope that the Anglo-American nations will sooner or later retrieve their losses in Greater East Asia. But Japan's secure position in this part of the world and the recent declaration of war by the Nanking Government against Britain and America obviously nullify any wishful expectation of this nature.

Then how can Chungking reasonably rely on Britain and the United States? It is a plain fact that, owing to unquestionable Italo-German supremacy in Europe, Britain is itself finding it difficult to prosecute its defensive operations in that sector, which constitutes the safety valve of its capitalist-imperialism. Consequently, it cannot be of sufficient assistance to Chungking which, of necessity, must place supreme reliance on the United States to replenish its war structure. This is the reason why the hard-pressed General Chiang Kai-shek is pinning hope on substantial aid from President Roosevelt.

Imperialistic U.S.

America in its sphere has not been free from expansionist ambition. For example, in the past it compelled Mexico to secede a large slice of its territory to it. In East Asia, it could not entertain a territorial ambition, because Japan all along has been striving to maintain the integrity of this corner of the Orient. Nevertheless, America annexed the Philippines to block the rightful political and economic advancement of Japan. Thereafter, it began to intrude upon the economic life of East Asia in collusion with the a couvert policy of Britain. Before the outbreak of the China Affair, America's economic imperialism had become so entrenched in China that even General Chiang Kai-shek from time to time voiced his resentment against the dollar hunger of the United States. It is unlikely that the leaders of Chungking have forgotten America's craving for the dollar.

Washington's China policy since the opening of Sino-American diplomatic relations has been based on two principles; one is to obtain the most favored nation treatment from China and the other is to magnify its seeming goodwill toward the continent. At the end of the nineteenth century, the spheres of influence of third Powers were created in China by the acquisition of settlements and concessions. In these circumstances, it became necessary for the United States to align itself with the third Powers for acquiring the most favored nation treatment from China. Hence, it propagated the doctrine of "open door" and "equal opportunity." On the other hand, it advocated the maintenance of the territorial integrity of China, for such a policy not only assured the goodwill of the Chinese people, but also gave it more advantages to develop its own trade in the continent. It was for this very reason that the United States at the Washington Conference, in opposition to Japan's proposal to deal with the issue of "open door" and "equal opportunity" separately from the question of the maintenance of China's territorial integrity, insisted upon discussing the maintenance of China's territorial integrity as a phase of the "open door" and "equal opportunity." Therefore, one should not overlook the fact that these claims of the United States, which appeared laudable on the surface, were, in reality, tinged with ulterior motives. The time has come for the people under Chungking to take a rational note of the fact that the "goodwill" pledged by the United States has operated and is still operating in an extremely unfair manner so far as their inherent right to shape their own destiny is concerned.

Barmecide Banquet

It was in the second clause of Article I of the Tientsin Treaty concluded between the United States and China in 1858 that this "goodwill" was put in black and white. The clause in question reads that in the event of any one of the foreign Powers acting unjustly or oppressively toward China, the United States, immediately upon being notified of such a fact, shall mediate in the matter and exert every effort to bring it to an amicable settlement as an expression of the United States' friendship with China. Has the United States ever honored this undertaking to the complete satisfaction of China? In the past, though the United States, unlike Britain and France, refrained from harassing China in a positive way, it did not fail to claim an equal share of the advantages gained by the other two nations. In view of this attitude of America, its written pledge of goodwill toward China proved nothing but a "barmecide banquet."

To cite a few instances, in 1872, when the then Japanese Foreign Minister Taneomi Soyejima demanded the emancipation of Chinese serf-immigrants to Peru, China asked the United States to intervene in the matter by virtue of the provision of the clause one of the Tientsin Treaty; but Washington dodged the responsibility and induced China to have the dispute arbitrated by the Czar, with the consequence that Japan won its case. Then during the Franco-Chinese War of 1883-4, which arose out of French ambition in Annam, China approached the United States for mediation. Again Washington remained silent, because France manifested its unwillingness to accept its intervention, and so the establishment of French control over Annam became a fait accompli. At the time of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5, China asked the United States to take up its case with Japan, but Washington merely conducted a formal negotiation with Japan without touching the vital issue involved in the war. Furthermore, in 1895, when peace was concluded between Japan and China, Russia, Germany and France made a joint intervention in favor of the Peking Government, while the United States remained aloof.

Failed to Observe Terms

The Chungking leaders must be aware of the fact that the United States has utterly failed to observe the terms and conditions of what is known as the Burlingame Treaty concluded between the two nations in connection with Chinese emigration to America. This agreement supplemented the Tientsin Treaty.

Article V of it stipulates that the United States of America and China hereby mutually recognize the inherent and inalienable rights of mankind to change in good faith its nationality and allegiance to the mother country and also the benefit of citizens of the United States of America and subjects of China emigrating into each other's territory either out of curiority or for purposes of trade or permanent settlement. For this purpose, the high contracting parties shall not recognize other immigrants than those who are inspired by their own free will, and undertake that they shall enact laws by virtue of which any American citizen or subject of China who may carry away Chinese subjects to the United States or any other countries, or any Chinese subject or American citizen who may take away American citizens to China or any other countries without the consent based upon the free will of such immigrants may be treated as criminals. This understanding explicitly binds the United States to recognize beyond doubt the right of Chinese people to migrate into its territory and settle there. However, subsequently, America enforced various oppressive measures against the Chinese immigrants, especially against those who lived in the state of California. Perhaps the most unjust measure was the enforcement of a law in San Francisco providing that all hotels must have a vacant space of 500 cubic feet per each guest, thereby making it impossible for Chinese hotels to conduct their business.

Discrimination

In the state of California there was a time when all negroes were prohibited by law to make testimony in a court of justice relative to cases against the white people. This law was abolished after the Civil War, and later on only Indians and Mongolians were forbidden to make testimony in a court in connection with cases against the white people. This was a most outrageous law, because it debarred a Chinese employee from filing a legal action against his white employer for non-payment of wages due to him. On account of persistent Chinese protests, this law was finally abolished. It may be interesting to know that at one time the state of California had framed a regulation to punish a Chinese offender by cutting off his pig-tail. The Chinese immigrants entered an action against the United States Government for nullification of the regulation on the ground that it was in violation of Article VII of the American Constitution, and succeeded in getting a judgment for its invalidation.

In 1878, the American Congress began to enact laws to reduce the inflow of Chinese immigration. In 1880, the Washington Government opened negotiations with the Chinese Government and revised the Burlingame pact, concluding, in the same year, a fresh agreement with China for the regulation of Chinese immigration. Thus America made the Chinese immigration problem a non-treaty question. In 1882, the United States prohibited the entrance of Chinese laborers, and further decided to reduce the number of Chinese permitted to enter by revising its Immigration Law. Following this, it tightened its control over the entrance of Chinese people, and in 1902 and 1904 Chinese immigration became almost prohibitive. This discrimination against China glaringly indicates that Washington does not entertain any sincere feeling toward the Chinese people whom it is determined to utilize to satiate its mammonistic lust. It is inconceivable that Chungking will allow this dark page in the history of Sino-American relations to remain as a thing unredressed, irrespective of its current makeshift alliance with the United States which has been prompted by the military necessity to continue hostilities against Japan.

Breaks Promise

America occupied the Philippines in pursuance of the terms of the Spanish-American Peace Treaty signed in Paris in 1898, terminating the short-lived war between the two countries. It stabilized its control over this Pacific nation in order to make it its gateway to the market of China. Before the start of the Spanish-American War, it promised the Filipinos independence. In April, 1898, when the war was already on, a Britisher by the name of Bray arranged an interview between General Aguinaldo and American diplomat E. Spencer Platt at Singapore. At this interview, Platt requested Aguinaldo to facilitate the cooperation of the Filipinos with the American forces, promising independence to the Philippines after the conclusion of the war. But the moment the United States emerged victorious, it not only broke its solemm promise, but annexed the Philippines to pave the ground for its "dollar invasion" of China. It is, indeed, significant that in February, 1898, prior to the commencement of the Spanish-American War, the New York Chamber of Commerce urged President McKinley to take necessary measures to increase trade between America and China and protect the rights and interests of Americans in China. In the following year, when the United States had gained its foothold in the Philippines, the chairman of the American-Asiatic Society publicly discussed the value of the Philippines vis-a-vis China.

After the United States took over the Philippines, the Filipinos were prohibited from growing cotton, and instead made to cultivate sugar canes. It imposed this policy to make the Philippines a profitable selling market of its cotton, in which item it ranks first in the world. On the other hand, Americans engaged in the sugar industry at home came to the conclusion that it would be more advantageous for them to shift their operations to the Philippines where factory workng hours were long and wages low. In the course of time, another movement was started in the United States to draw more profits out of the indigenous sugar industry of the Philippines. Then, owing to an economic depression in the United States, its sugar industry became hard hit, and also similarly hard hit was the sugar industry in Cuba in which American capital was invested largely. Accordingly, the United States decided to impose a duty on the importation of sugar from the Philippines to amounts in excess of 850,000 tons a year, which volume was allowed to enter free of duty. The bill fixing this quota was passed by Congress in January, 1932, and was signed in a revised form by President Roosevelt on March 14, 1934. The duty free importation of cocoanut oil from the Philippines was also restricted to 200,000 tons annually and that of fiber goods to 3,000,000 tons.

Economic Imperialist

Besides the smooth operations of its economic imperialism, the United States adopted measures to practise its usual discrimination against the Asiatics on the Filipinos, too. At first the Filipinos were invited to come to the United States, so that they could fill the gap created by the restrictions placed on the entry of Japanese, Chinese and Mexicans. Prior to 1923, only about 600 Filipinos annually emigrated to the United States, and between that year and 1928 the yearly number of Filipino immigrants increased to approximately 4,000. In 1929, the number swelled to 5,795. In 1930, the Filipino population in the United States reached 65,000, California rooming half the number. Meanwhile, prejudice against the Filipinos and the opposition of labor unions to the employment of Filipino labor began to expand in dimensions, with the result that the American Government in 1932 restricted the number of Filipino immigrants.

There is no denying the fact that the United States, as long as it remained in the Philippines, treated that country as its political and economic pawn in order to consummate its larger policy of controlling the economic life of China. Today, the Philippines freed from American domination is forging ahead hand in hand with Japan to become an independent partner of the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. And new China, rallying under the banner of the Wang administration, is collaborating with Japan to evolve an endurable East Asiatic harmony. Only Chungking remains unwilling, because, among other things, it is chained to the chariot wheels of America. The United States' whole attitude toward China is clothed in insincerity. The time for Washington's retribution is drawing nearer, irrespective of Chungking's helplessness to throw off the stranglehold of the United States.

THOUGHT WARFARE IS ESSENTIAL WEAPON IN MODERN HOSTILITIES

Axis Powers Conduct Ideological Struggle Against Democracies in Highly Efficient Manner

By SHIGEOMI NOMURA

(From the Nihon Hyoron)

Thought warfare constitutes an essential weapon in the prosecution of total hostilities in modern times. Its importance was fully recognized during the last World War, when the press and the propaganda organizations of Britain and France unleashed a successful thought campaign to win over the central European countries on their side. They made known to the world that they were fighting to preserve "democracy and liberty." In view of the smooth operation of their propaganda mill, they were able to gain significant additional advantages to turn the tide of the war in their favor.

Notwithstanding Germany's confidence in its military power, Allied ideological warfare created unpleasant situations for it. On top of this, the economic blockade instituted against it by Britain, France and the United States embarrassed it to such an extent that it was eventually forced to seek peace. Not very long after the signing of the Versailles Peace Pact, Germany found out that the peace it had obtained was nothing but a national humiliation imperilling its right to exist as a contributing nation of the European continent. Even those nations who had aided the Allies came to realize that their participation in the war had brought immense profits to Britain and France at the cost of their heavy sacrifices. Hence, they too considered themselves victims of Allied propaganda.

Italian Premier Nitti of those days, who was a champion of "democracy," bitterly assailed the Versailles award in his book entitled "Europe Without Peace." He revealed that though the Versailles Peace Conference was convened in public and terminated after the conclusion of a public agreement, it was preceded by a secret Allied peace conference, the proceedings of which were not disclosed to the German delegates to the Versailles parley, and that in pursuance of the secret understanding reached on that occasion, France concluded a military alliance with Belgium and Poland. Furthermore, he averred that the Versailles Pact contravened the terms of the agreed fourteen-point formula of President Wilson and blatantly disregarded the Wilsonian advocacy of the freedom of the sea and inter-State economic reciprocity.

International Peace

This interesting book points out that whereas President Wilson insisted on the exchange of adequate mutual guarantee for the reduction of armaments and international peace and order, the Peace Pact imposed conditions which not only sanctioned the destruction or handing over of the warships of the defeated nations to Britain and France, but also approved of the reduction of the standing armies of Germany, Bulgaria, Austria and Hungary to 100,000; 23,000; 30,000 and 25,000 respectively. Thus, the victors replenished their numerical military strength to a great volume. In fact, the aggregate strength of France, Belgium and Poland reached the mark of 1,400,000 as against the combined total of 188,000 of the armies of Germany, Bulgaria, Austria and Hungary.

It goes on to say that President Wilson's principle of settling the colonial problem through an equitable and just readjustment as conceived in his fifth point was thrown overboard by Britain and France, which two nations deprived Germany of all its colonial possessions. His sixth point which laid down that the Allies should aid Bolshevist Russia to facilitate its reconstruction was not only ignored by them, but they created fresh discords in that country by extending assistance to the Czarist remnants. The seventh point of the Wilsonian formula dwelt on the retrocession of the entire territory of Belgium occupied by Germany, and this was not only carried out, but also Belgium was given a new strip of territory which it had no right to possess.

The author continues that the principle of self-determination as enunciated by President Wilson was never accepted by the makers of the Versailles award in a friendly and sincere spirit. The eighth point of the Wilsonian formula insisted on the return of Alsace-Lorraine and the German-occupied French territories to France—an insistence which was duly honored by the Peace Pact. Nevertheless, it violated the principle of self-determination when it accorded France the right to control Saar. Likewise, the ninth point suggested a re-demarcation of Italy under the same principle. This suggestion was not put into practice, with the result that Italy found itself confronted with a racial issue in its relations with its neighbors. The tenth point left the question of separate autonomous States of Austria and Hungary at the hands of them; but the pact sanctioned the shifting of as many Germans as possible from Austro-Hungary to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia and thereby it deliberately infringed the right of racial self-determination. He then declares that the eleventh and the twelfth points were purposely pigeon-holed by the Anglo-French nations to curtail the sovereign rights of Serbia, Montenegro, Turkey and adjacent Moslem nations. On the other hand, the thirteenth point which outlined the organization of an independent Poland on a reasonable basis, was so mutilated by the pact that there emerged the Polish State as a military prop against Germany and as a safe wall against Bolshevik Russia.

League of Nations

The last Wilsonian point which aimed at the formation of an international peace fabric by the creation of a League of Nations did not materialize in its genuine form when the League structure was inaugurated. At the outset, it became the mouthpiece of the Anglo-French nations and, therefore, it became a machinery to safeguard the interests of these two nations at the cost of other countries.

Nitti's criticism of the Versailles Peace Treaty and his exposition of the suppression of the Wilsonian fourteen-point formula by the Versailles peace-makers are extremely impartial. He merely discloses how the ideals of "democracy and internationalism" were openly flouted by the Anglo-French nations to legalize the perpetuation of their hegemony in the world. That is why he expresses the view that had not these ideals been betrayed, permanent international peace would have been established. Today, the situation in the world has undergone an epochal change. The past ideals of "democracy and internationalism" are no longer tenable. The Axis Powers are endeavoring to create a new international order with a view to rectifying the defects and injustice of the Versailles award.

It can be said that "democracy," when applied to the Anglo-American nations, denotes nothing but their ambition to become the economic dictator of the world. Similarly, internationalism connotes their imperialistic design to dominate the life of the universe for their personal gains. It is, indeed, a fact that the present advocacy of "democracy and internationalism" on the part of the Anglo-American nations represents the selfish aspiration of their financial combines in order to construct an international economic autarchy of their own.

Financial Groups Active

During the post-World War period, the activities of the financial groups of Britain and the United States became so detrimental to the interest and welfare of other nations that a general feeling of resentment against their enterprises began to crystallize in certain parts of the world. As a reaction to their exploitation, national socialism came to stabilize its sway in Germany, and then with the conclusion of a common understanding between Japan, Germany and Italy to keep a vigilant watch over the spread of Communism, the three countries began to be more closely related. This was naturally followed by the conclusion of a tripartite alliance among them to put forth their joint efforts in reconstructing the world on a renovated foundation by eliminating the financial influences and the self-centered ideals of "democracy and internationalism" of the Anglo-American nations. Consequently, the Axis Powers are now waging war against the "democratic" nations to make the world safe for endurable peace and genuine inter-State harmony. They are determined to liquidate the capitalism-imperialism of the Anglo-American financial oligarchy, so that all the nations of the globe will enjoy the right to live and let live without entertaining any domineering

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